Bedford Gazette.

BY GEO. W. BOWMAN. Freedom of Thought and Opinion. TERMS, $2 PER YEAR.

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Select Poetry.

Written for the Daily Pennsylvanian.

Ho! Rally Freemen.

AIR—*Yankee Doodle; or, 'The Girl I left behind Me.'*

Ho! rally Freemen one and all
We'll give the foe no quarter,
We'll show no mercy, none at all,
Although they think we "*oughter.*"

Our songs will make the welkin ring,
Then hurrah for James Buchanan,
Sure Buck and Breck are just the thing,
To give our foes a tanning.

For "Kansas" Massachusetts may
Take up her contributions;
But we will stand and show fair play,
With Buck and the Constitution.

South Carolina may boast of Brooks,
And the Bay State of her Sumner,
But when they come to post their books,
They'll find the "Old Keystone" somewhere.

The men of the Keystone and Kentuck,
Sure never can be beaten;
"Republicans" may curse their luck,
Dark lanterns, too, are cheap'ning.

Fremont may do for fanatics,
None other electioneer him;
An awful thing in politics
This Buffalo engineering.

Then fight the South and fight the Pope;
And fight the Constitution,
For such as you we have a rope
Of righteous retribution.

For Buck and Breck are on the track,
Just, fearless, and undaunted;
Who to their foes ne'er turn their back,
They're just the men we wanted.

Our guns are charged BB's,
Take aim—now pull the triggers,
Oh! how they break and run, just see,
The men who worship niggers.

Then hurrah for Buck, hurrah for Breck,
And all that's Democratic;
Get out of the way with your foul truck
It looks quite too fanatic.

ATTENTION DEMOCRATS!!!

TOWNSHIP MEETINGS.

In accordance with the desire of many democrats, the County Committee have determined to hold a series of meetings throughout the County at the times and places set forth below. It is hoped that the Township Committees will give full notice in their respective Townships, and that all good citizens, of whatever party, who love the Union and desire an end to the Know Nothing Abolition agitation which now threatens it, will countenance these meetings by their presence. We can promise to all, as well to our adversaries as our friends, and those who are "halting between two opinions," a calm, temperate, and honest discussion of the great issues before the country. In addition to the speakers announced in the *Gazette* of last week, we expect the meetings to be addressed by Col. O. C. HARTLEY, formerly of the Bedford Bar, and now of Galveston, Texas.

West Providence, Monday, August 11, at the village of Bloody Run:
East Providence, Tuesday, August 12, at D. A. T. Black's:
Monroe, Wednesday, August 13, at Clearville:
Harrison, Wednesday, August 13, at Keysel's School House:
Southampton, Thursday, August 14, at Buxton's Meeting House:
Juniata, Thursday, August 14, at Buena Vista.
Colerain, Friday, August 15, at Rainsburg:
Londonderry, Friday, August 15, at Bridgeport:
C. Valley, Saturday, August 16, at Centerville:
St. Clair, Monday, August 18, at St. Clairsville:
Union, Tuesday, August 19, at Ake's Mill:
Napier, Wednesday, August 20, at Schellsburg:
Hopewell, Broad Top and Liberty, Thursday, August 21, at Hopewell:
Middle Woodberry, Friday, August 22, at the village of Woodberry:
South Woodberry, Saturday, August 23, at Pattonsville:

WM. P. SCHELL,
JOHN CESSNA.
JOSEPH W. TATE,
WM. M. HALL,
SAML. G. STATLER,
G. H. SPANG,
F. D. BEEGLE,
County Committee.

July 11, 1856.

THE "10 CENT" SLANDER!

$1,000 Reward

Will be paid immediately by the undersigned Democratic County Committee of Bedford County to any person or persons who will show, by clear and satisfactory proof, such as would be received in a Court of justice, that JAMES BUCHANAN, in any speech, letter, public or private paper, written or printed document or social conversation, ever advocated or favored the doctrine that the standard of American wages of labor should be fixed at ten cents per day.

This charge has been often and recklessly made by the enemies of the Democratic Party. It has been as often met and answered, but neither argument nor self respect have been sufficient to stop the mouth of vile slander.

The charge comes with an ill grace from a large portion of our opponents who are struggling to free more than three millions of negroes and scatter them among us to compete with the working and laboring population of the country. It is made at an unfortunate time for our adversaries. Every person knows that the wages of labor never commanded a higher price nor a greater and surer reward than at this time, and every person knows that this result has been brought about by the doctrines and policy of the Democratic party under the lead of JAMES BUCHANAN and the other great statesmen who have, for years, assisted in guiding the "ship of State."

We trust that our adversaries will immediately claim the reward, or exhibit such a regard for truth in the future, as will prevent the repetition of this infamous and unfounded charge.

JOHN CESSNA,
WM. P. SCHELL,
JOS. W. TATE,
WM. M. HALL,
GEO. H. SPANG,
F. D. BEEGLE,
SAM'L. G. STATLER,
County Committee.

Bedford, July 18, 1856.

FREMONT A CATHOLIC.

The Proof.

From the New York Express.

KNOW-NOTHING MANIFESTO AGAINST COL. FREMONT.

COL. FREMONT'S MARRIAGE—HE MUST HAVE BEEN A ROMAN CATHOLIC.

There is a point now made one of great importance in the Presidential election—by the denial on the part of Col. Fremont's friends, and by authority, as we understand it, from him—that he is, or even has been, a Roman Catholic. The point is one of this importance, in a political view, first, because many Americans who support him in New England, especially support him upon the ground that he is anti-Roman Catholic—and second, because, if he ever has been a Roman Catholic, he denies the fact, and has ostensibly changed his religion. The Rev. Mr. Beecher says, in his *Independence*, apparently by authority:—

"Until he was fourteen, Col. Fremont was educated in the hope and expectation that he would become an Episcopal minister. At sixteen, he was confirmed in the Episcopal church, and has, ever since, when within reach of the church, been an attendant and communicant. And since his temporary sojourn in New York, he has been an attendant to Dr. Anthon's church until recently; and now he worships at Grace church. Mrs. Fremont was reared strictly in the Presbyterian Church, and united with the Episcopal Church upon her marriage with Col. Fremont. Their children have been baptised in the Episcopal Church, &c., &c."

These are strong statements—there is prodigious wrong somewhere, and we propose to find out where.

There are two periods in a man's life when his religion, or the feeling for the religion he was educated in, first discloses itself—the first, when he marries for life; the second, when on his death-bed. It is admitted—and nowhere denied—that when Lieutenant Fremont married Miss Benton, Father Van Horseigh, of Washington, a Roman Catholic Priest, of character and high standing in the church there, married them. Nobody compelled Mr. Fremont thus to go to a Roman Catholic Priest. He went there of his own free will and choice. True, it is said, that in consequence of the social influence of Senator Benton, in Washington, no other than a Roman Catholic Priest could marry the runaway pair; but it is not proven, and it is not true, or if true, it does not vitiate the fact that a Roman Catholic Priest cannot under the ordinances and councils of his church, unite unless one of them, at least, professes to be of that church.

To understand the laws and the councils, and the customs of the Romish church, we must take our readers a little way into the theology of that church.

Marriage is with the Roman Catholics a sacrament. The Protestants have but two Sacraments; the Roman Catholics have seven, and among them is matrimony. Hence, a Roman Catholic Priest would no more administer the sacrament of matrimony to a party not of his church, than he would the Lord's Supper, or confirmation, or baptism, for matrimony is, in the Romish church just as much a sacrament as the Lord's Supper. The highest written authority of the Romish church is the famous Council of Trent, and there it is decreed:—

DECREE.

3d. Whosoever shall say that the sacraments of the new law were not all instituted by Jesus Christ our Lord or that they are more or less in number than seven: that is to say, baptism, confirmation, the Lord's Supper, penance, extreme unction, orders, and matrimony; or that any one of these seven is not truly and properly a sacrament, let him be accursed.

Marriage among most Protestants—not all, however—is but a civil contract, but in the Romish Church it is an obligation, to be taken only before priests—it is a sacrament. The Romish Church is rigid, and stricter in its rule of marriage than any other religious denomination. Marriage in that church is an indissoluble tie, and never to be loosed even by the civil law of divorce. The marriage of heretics by the priest is a crime, except under some special Papal dispensation—just as much of a crime as it would be to administer the Lord's Supper to heretics. When Colonel Fremont, therefore, voluntarily went before Father Van Horseigh, and asked him, as a Priest of Rome, to marry him to a Protestant woman, he must have been, or pretended to be, a Roman Catholic, and must have promised to bring up the offspring, if any, in the Romish Church. That promise Col. Fremont fulfilled in an adopted daughter, now a grown woman, for he educated her in the convent on the heights of Georgetown, D. C., and he cannot deny, or authorize any one to deny the fact. The sacramental obligations of the marriage have been fulfilled till a late period; and if they are not fulfilled now, it is because of late, a change has taken place in Col. Fremont's profession of religion—it may be for the purpose of obtaining the Protestant vote for President.

The Roman Catholic celebration of the matrimony sacrament (*Ritus celebrandi matrimonii Sacramentum*) is one of the august ceremonies of that church. The priest puts on his cassock and white stole, and he brings out his missal, and holy water to sprinkle the marrying parties, and he then unites the parties, according to the rules of the Holy Mother Church, and the priest sprinkles the marriage ring with holy water, in the sign of the cross.

THE PREPARATION FOR MARRIAGE.

From the Roman Catholic Catechism of the Christian Religion, chap. 9, sec. 5, page 378—Donaho's edition:

Question. How should we prepare ourselves for marriage?

Answer. By prayer, good works, and the reception of the sacrament.

Other authorities say by "confession," and through the confessional.

WHO CAN TAKE THE SACRAMENT.

From the Catechism of the Christian Religion. Patrick Donaho. Boston edition, 1852. Page 375:—

Question. Who are the persons with whom the church forbids us to contract marrriage?

Answer. Besides unbaptised infidels whose marriage with Catholics is null, the church forbids marriage with heretics and excommunicated persons, so long as the excommunication is in force. The church gives her sacraments only to those within her bosom.

CHILDREN MUST BE PLEDGED TO ROMANISM.

From the Golden Manual—being a guide to Catholic Devotion. D. & J. Sadlier, N. Y., with the approbation of the Right Rev. Archbishop Hughes. Page 582:—

A Catholic, in marrying a person of another religion, cannot be allowed to enter into any agreement that any of the children shall be brought up to any but the Catholic faith.

THE RITUAL FOR THE CELEBRATION OF THE SACRAMENT OF MATRIMONY.

From the Golden Manual, published in London, with the approval of "†Nicholas, Archbishop of Westminister;" and in New York (Sadlier & Co.,) with the approbation of the Most Rev. John Hughes, Archbishop, New York:—

The priest, vested in a surplice and white stole, accompanied by at least one clerk, to carry the book and a vessel of holy water, and by two or three witnesses, asks the man and the woman, separately, as follows, in the vulgar tongue, concerning their consent.

And first he asks the bridegroom, who must stand at the right hand of the woman:—

N., wilt thou take N., here present, for thy lawful wife, according to the rite of our holy Mother Church?

Response—I will.

Then the Priest asks the bride:—

N., will thou take N., here present, for thy lawful husband, according to the rite of our holy Mother Church?

Response—I will.

Then the woman is given away by her father or friend: and if she has never been married before, she has her hand uncovered; but if she is a widow, she has it covered. The man receives her to keep in God's faith and his own; and holding her by the right hand in his own right hand, plights her his troth, saying after the priest as follows:—

I, N, take thee, N, to my wedded wife, to have and to hold [illegible] ness and in health, till death do us part, if holy church will it permit, and thereto I plight thee my troth.

Then they loose their hands; and joining them again, the woman says, after the priest:

I, N, take thee, N, to my wedded husband, to have and to hold, from this day forward, for better, for worse, &c., if holy church will it permit, and thereto I plight thee my troth.

Their troth being thus pledged to each other on both sides, and their right hands joined, the priest says:

Ego conjugo vos in matrimonium, in nomine Patris, † et Filii, et Spiritus Sancti. Amen.	I join you together in marriage, in the name of the Father, † and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Amen.

Then he sprinkles them with holy water.

This done, the bridegroom places upon the book gold and silver, (which are presently to be delivered into the hands of the bride,) and also a ring which the priest blesses.

Then the priest sprinkles the ring with holy water, in the form of a cross; and the bridegroom having received the ring from the hand of the priest, gives gold and silver to the bride, and says:

"With this ring I wed thee," &c.

Then the bridegroom places the ring on the thumb of the left hand of the bride, saying:—"In the name of the Father:" then on the second finger, saying, "and of the Son:" then on the third finger, saying, "and of the Holy Ghost:" lastly, on the fourth finger, saying, "Amen," and there he leaves the ring.

[The service is continued in regular marriages with benediction, prayers, and sometimes the singing of mass.]

From these documents and facts, thus authenticated, the following conclusions follow:

1st. That the Council of Trent makes matrimony a sacrament in the Romish church.

2d. That a Romish priest cannot administer a sacrament but to a Roman Catholic.

3d. That Col. Fremont, therefore, at the time of his marriage, must, at least, have professed to be a Roman Catholic; and was, therefore sprinkled with holy water, and accepted other forms and rites of the Roman Catholic church as such a Catholic.

4th. That then he must have taken all the obligations of that sacrament, with the pledge to educate his offspring in Romanism.

5th. That in educating an adopted daughter in the convent at Georgetown he carried out the obligations of the sacrament.

But, says the "Independent"—

"It is said that a daughter has been sent to Catholic institution for education. So far from it, she has never been sent away from home at all, but has been educated by her own mother."

This is a quibble. The statement was that his adopted daughter was educated at the convent on the heights of Georgetown, and we dare a denial from Col. Fremont.

If Col. Fremont, in view of the Presidency, has recently changed his religion, and openly with a view to that office, so much the worse, but the fact is undeniable, overwhelming and crushing, that to be married by the Roman priest, Father Van Horseigh, Mr. Fremont must have professed the Roman Catholic religion, and hence accepted all the rules and rituals of the Roman Catholic Church! He may have broken the sacrament of his marriage within a few weeks past; and he may have become a convert to Protestantism in good faith, in order to win the American vote, but there is a record of Romanism, in the most solemn act of his life, and it cannot be got over or got under; it cannot be tied down or covered up, and we, as journalists, but do our duty in publishing truths, no matter how much abuse may follow."

AN OVERWHELMING ARGUMENT.

We have rarely read anywhere so powerful an analysis of the dilemma in which the conjoined fanaticisms of know-nothingism and abolitionism have been placed, now that they have formally come together in support of Fremont, than the following. It is a portion of the masterly speech of Hon. Wm. Bigler, senator from Pennsylvania, delivered in Independence Square on the 4th of July, 1856. He certainly has presented, in a condensed and striking form, a truthful and convincing picture of the contradictory and suicidal position of the allied army. We call upon the adopted citizen particularly to mark the point made by Governor Bigler:

"But I wish you to look at the joint or combined enemy for a moment. No one has failed to notice the efforts which are being made to bring about a fusion between the republicans and know-nothings in the North. The first coincidence is, that the New York know-nothing convention and the Philadelphia Black-republican convention both nominated Mr. Fremont for President. Then, again, they have united at different points on State and local officers. In Pennsylvania, for instance, they have but one ticket; and here they have acted together before, and may do so again. They did so in 1854 and in 1855, and have determined to do so at the coming October election. This work is the easier for the reason that, with a few honorable exceptions, the know-nothings are black-republicans. Dissimilar as are their purposes, they will unite, if it be necessary, to secure office and spoils. The examples we have in this State should satisfy us on this point. Now let us bring them in juxtaposition, and study the whole picture. The abolitionists *alias* republicans are agitated to distraction about the hardships of the African slave: they are devoted to his interests—are determined to sever his chains, and to elevate him in the scale of moral and political being. This is their faith and [illegible] pledged to proscribe all foreign-born and Catholic citizens from civil office, and thus degrade a large class of white citizens. They are not for the African, but they are against the Irishman and the German, the Frenchman and the Welshman, &c. It is perceived, then, that the success of republicanism is the triumph of the colored race, whilst the triumph of know-nothingism is the signal for the prostration of a large class of white citizens. Now, I can hardly see how this business can be managed on joint account. Its practical workings present sad difficulties. The negroes and the foreigners can never stand on the same platform. Fremont, if elected, will be half republican and half know-nothing, for he will be the embodiment of the views of all his friends. Then, how would he meet his obligations? Would he put the negroes up and the foreigners down, or *vice versa*? Either horn of the dilemma would be distressing. The most reasonable solution is, that, as the republicans and know-nothings had triumphed on joint account, he would divide his favors. He would redeem his obligations to the republicans by going in for the colored race, and, in like manner, he would redeem his faith to the know-nothings by proscribing all foreign-born and Catholic citizens from office. I see no other reasonable version. But there are other phases of this fusion which I find it difficult to solve. For instance, I cannot understand how those abolitionists whose sympathies have been so excited for the African, and for his promotion on grounds of humanity and liberality, can so readily fraternize with a party whose avowed purpose is to proscribe white citizens, and degrade them to a condition but little above that of blacks. I had supposed that when the benignant feeling of benevolence got possession of the human heart, it would be broad enough to cover the white as well as the black race.—And then, again, how can the republicans, with any show of sincerity, denounce the repeal of the Missouri line because of their reverence for compacts and good faith, and then make common cause with a midnight dynasty, whose avowed purpose is to break compacts, to disregard the constitution and laws, and violate the faith of our fathers, for the purpose of subverting rights and privileges conferred upon the foreign-born and Catholic citizens? These are things which I do not understand: nor do I believe that when Solomon said 'there is nothing new under the sun' he had any reference to a fusion like this.

"But what is almost as incredible is, that, in the face of this startling picture, some of the republican presses have the boldness to claim the German vote for Mr. Fremont; and if it be true that 'coming events cast their shadows before,' we may look out for another edition of the farce of 1852, with the foreign-born citizens on the stage. But the attempt cannot rise above a farce. Surely our naturalized citizens are not to be deceived again, as they most surely will be if they rely upon any protection but that furnished by the constitution and the laws and a democratic administration."

SHOCKING MURDER OF A YOUNG LADY.—A letter in the New-York Tribune, dated Erie county, Pennsylvania, July 8, relates the following tragedy growing out of a love affair:

"A man by the name of Hayt had for some time been paying his attentions to a Miss Allen. He was over 40 years old, while she was in her 15th year. The girl's father had asked Hayt for the loan of a revolver, which he was known to have, to shoot rats with. He had, accordingly, loaded every barrel, and after dinner proceeded to the house of Allen, for the double purpose of seeing his daughter and delivering the pistol; but after spending some time with the girl, she told him that she would not 'marry him,' and that if he was out of the way she could get other beaux, or another beau, when, without a moment's hesitation, he drew from his pocket the pistol, and placing it to her head, deliberately fired, when she screamed and fell. He then picked her up and laid her on the lounge or settee, when he fired a second barrel, the ball passing through her head forward of her ears. The mother of the girl, who was in adjoining room, on hearing her scream, started to go to her assistance, but Hayt commenced firing at her also, but without effect.—He then immediately left the house and ran into the woods, as was supposed for the purpose of secreting himself, but, instead of so doing, went as quietly as possible and gave himself up to the proper authorities. In his examination he said that he had no intention of shooting or hurting his victim a minute before the deed was done. He confessed everything, saying that he was perfectly sane, but does not know why he fired at the girl's mother, as he did not want to harm her. He was committed."

Who Can Give Peace to Kansas?

Kansas is now the whole stock in trade of the opposition to the Democratic party. Everything is forgotten by them in order to keep up the agitation about Kansas. It is amazing how much they have written, and how much they have printed on this prolific subject. Their documents may be estimated, not by the thousand but by the ton. They have engaged in this discussion of Kansas, the Free-love ladies and gentlemen, the negroes and whites, infidels and philosophers, Senators and Representatives, GARRISON and GREELEY, and all the odds and ends that go to constitute the great Abolition disunion party. One would suppose that after all this noise and confusion, some practical common sense remedy would be suggested for the settlement of the Kansas troubles, but no such thing has been proposed. On the contrary, the greatest calamity that could now befall the enemies of the Democratic party and of the Union, would be the adjustment of the exaggerated difficulties in Kansas. The Senate of the United States has passed the judicious bill of Mr. Senator Toombs; it will go to the House [illegible] peace to Kansas; and yet, that peace will come, and that soon, in spite of their factious opposition, we have no manner of doubt. It will not come, however, through the efforts of the Black Republican leaders. Mr. Greeley will not be able to help in this good work, even if he were willing; Mr. Seward will not help; Mr. Hale will not help. Suppose, indeed, their plan were adopted: suppose a bill were to become a law, forcing the admission of a half formed State under circumstances such as those which controlled at the Topeka Convention. Would this give peace to the country? Nobody believes it. For even if this were followed by the election of Col. Fremont the waves of public opinion would be lashed into an excitement without parallel in our history. Agitation would be the order of the day; the South would feel that they had been outraged by the North, and the conservative men in the North would rise *en masse* against the gamesters who had precipitated these difficulties upon the country. *The Democratic party is the only party which can bring peace to Kansas.* Its policy is the only policy which can forever settle the dispute which convulses that territory.

We shall be told by some fanatical Abolitionists that this excitement, as far as Kansas is concerned, would never have taken place but for the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. In answer to this we direct attention to the fact that no party is half as much responsible for the existing state of things as the very disunionists who now clamor against the Senate Kansas Bill. These men had over and over again offered to them the Missouri Compromise line as the final settlement of the Slavery question. Had they permitted it to be run, as was proposed by Mr. BUCHANAN in 1847, to the Pacific, not only Kansas would have been a free State but a large addition would have been made to the strength of the free States in Congress in course of time. In those days, however, the Missouri Compromise was the bugbear of abolitionism, as it had been from the time it became the law of the land. Those who are now in the habit of talking of irrepealable contracts were the first and foremost to repeal the binding force of the Missouri Compromise even when it was applied to Arkansas, in 1846, and subsequently when all other remedies seemed to have failed. In 1846, '47, when every other proposition was rejected, and when the country was waiting anxiously for the adjustment of the questions growing out of the acquisition of the territory under the Treaty of Gaudalupe Hidalgo, the Missouri Compromise was offered as the olive branch of peace to the eager and infatuated fanatics of the North and was refused by them amidst a tempest of denunciation and fury. The compromise measures followed. How did these disunionists receive those glorious measures originated in the wise councils of Clay, of Cass, of Webster, and all those pure men who have shed lustre upon the national character, and whose names are constantly recalled as wholesome recollections in those days of peril? Did they submit when the whole country was anxious that they should submit? Did Greeley submit? Did Seward, or Hale, or any of those men who now clamor in the forefront of the opposition ranks in favor of John C. Fremont, did these men yield? On the contrary, Mr. Seward and other Fremont leaders declared that the Fugitive Slave law should be repealed.

The agitation began at that time; and was continued as we know wherever an attempt was made to enforce the law based upon that provision of the Constitution, without which no Constitution would have been adopted, and consequently no Union could have existed. Then it was "down with the Constitution!" then Josiah Quincy, of Boston, declared that the fugitive slave law should be repealed at the hazard of overwhelming the Constitution, then it was that Seward rallied his cohorts; then it was that Gerrit Smith attended the celebrations of the Jerry rescue in New York, and went to Massachusetts to defy the law and to involve and organize opposition to it, and then the whole nation saw infuriated mobs composed of indiscriminate gatherings of blacks and whites resisting a statute which had passed in the spirit of compromise and peace!

After the Compromise measures had been agreed upon, the principles which prevailed in the Missouri Compromise act was regarded by all sensible Statesmen as the end of the geographical line, and as a logical sequence that the people were henceforth to assume control over their own domestic affairs, and not a majority of the Federal Legislatures.

In accordance with this understanding, which no one saw more plainly than Mr. Buchanan; when in his letter of 1851, after the Compromise measures had been enacted, he declared that the Missouri line had "passed away," Mr. Dixon, a Whig Senator from Kentucky, rose in his place, in 1854, and proposed the repeal of the Missouri line. The question was met, and how met, the country knows. The Democratic party espoused the sacred principles of popular sovereignty, and as they had done in many a hard fought fight before, they suffered for adhering to the truth in the midst of the clamor and confusion of these demagogues who have always assailed the policy of the great progressive party. The principle upon which they now stand is, that the majority of the people in the Territories shall rule, or, in other words, the actual residents of the Territory shall control their own affairs, in their own way, restrained only by the Constitution of the United States. This just and equitable doctrine prevails in all assemblies of the people in this free country. It is that under which they prosper in primary organizations. It is the whole basis upon which our free institutions repose. It is the solution of every great national difficulty, and it will as certainly triumph in the struggle as it has always triumphed before.

That errors have been committed on both sides in Kansas, it would be madness to deny: that [illegible] of Kansas is absurd, no Territorial Legislature, every fair-minded man must admit. All these results, have, however, chiefly flown from the persistent opposition in the first place, of Abolitionism to the extension of the Missouri line to the Pacific, and from the violent antagonism raised against the Compromise measures of 1850 as a part of the legislation of the country.—*Pennsylvanian.*

Republicanism.

Hon. James K. Paulding in a recent letter says, speaking of "Republicanism:"

In the words of one of the lecturers, of this new school of ranting philosophy, now a member of Congress, "We must have an Anti-Slavery Constitution, an Anti-Slavery Bible, and an Anti-Slavery God."

Whatever may be the names which parties choose to adopt for purposes of deception, it must be obvious to all observers it (the Republican party) is pervaded by the leaven of Abolition, without which it would be inert and comparatively lifeless. To conciliate that dangerous faction it is absolutely necessary to adopt its principles, and they are sufficiently notorious, having been repeatedly avowed at conventions and lectures and anniversary meetings. They denounce the Bible because it is not an anti-slavery Bible; they denounce Christianity because it tolerates a state of society which existed at the time, and has ever since been recognized: they denounce all laws inconsistent with the great dogma which constitutes their entire religious, moral and political creed: and, finally, they denounce the Constitution as "a gross violation of the law of God and the rights of nature."

It must be evident to every mind that can follow out principles to their inevitable consequences, that were a party holding such doctrines to wield the powers of this Government, it must necessarily lead to a revolution, not only political, but religious, moral and social. It would not be merely reform but complete subversion. It would uproot the very foundation of the great system under whose beneficent operation the people of the United States have hitherto enjoyed a degree of prosperity and happiness without parallel in the history of the world. We shall be cut adrift from all our safe moorings to float on the wide ocean of untried experiment, without rudder or compass, without any pilots but mad-brained fanatics and visionary reformers, who can neither comprehend their own vagaries or make them comprehensible to others.

STATE ELECTIONS.—On the first Monday in August, elections will be held in the States of Kentucky, Arkansas, Texas, Missouri, and Iowa; and on the first Thursday of August, in North Carolina. On the first Monday of October, in Georgia and Florida; and on the second Tuesday of October, in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana.

Mr. VAN BUREN has written a strong letter in which he emphatically declares himself in favor of Mr. Buchanan. The union between the Hards and the Softs in New York will give the State to the Democracy by an immense majority.

Letter from Rev. Septimus Tustin.

MACOMB PLACE,
Washington city, July 15, 1856.

To the Editor of the Washington Union:

DEAR SIR:—I have been edified by your recent animadversions on the interference of clergymen with the politics of the country. Sincerely do I pray that the rebuke administered to the rector of the church of the Epiphany, in Philadelphia, may be repeated to every clerical meddler throughout the length and breadth of the land. It is no wonder that the churches in some portion of the country have put on the habiliments of mourning in consequence of the declining state of religion, when the pulpit has been transformed into a mere secular arena, and the political questions of the day have been substituted for the sublime themes of our holy Christianity. I do not deem it improper, however, in the present posture of our national affairs, for ministers of religion to avail themselves of every appropriate occasion to kindle up afresh on the hearts of their countrymen the fire of patriotism, and to employ all the influence with which they are invested to perpetuate our precious and priceless institutions.

The perpetuity of this Union is not merely a political question which may be used by demagogues and fanatics for the purposes of personal aggrandizement; it is thoroughly interwoven with the religious interests of our race; and sad, indeed, will it be for the present happiness and future hopes of mankind when "*Troja fruit sed non est*" shall be written on the scattered fragments of our national Union. All our antecedents as a nation indicate, beyond a peradventure, that the hand of God was active in our national organization. For centuries anterior to our existence was the goodness of God engaged in laying the foundations of this glorious edifice of liberty, under whose ample dome, we, as a nation of freemen, are this day permitted to rejoice. The indecent levity, therefore, to say nothing of the daring impiety, with which the demolition of this glorious structure is spoken of in some quarters, should be reprobated in terms of unmitigated severity by every friend of God and man.

It was my good fortune to be present in the Senate of the United States when Mr. Calhoun, who kindly honored me with his friendship for more than a quarter of a century, expaciated on the evils of ecclesiastical disruption, in connexion with the peculiar institution of the South, as tending to sectionalize the country, and reconcile the people to the fearful idea of dissolution. Every strand, however minute, which was thus snapped asunder, served to weaken, by so much, the bonds that held us together in glorious national brotherhood, and to hasten a catastrophe the contemplation of which is enough to make the blood feel cold around the heart of the patriot and the Christian. Whilst, therefore, I rejoice in the *nationality of the Presbyterian Church*, of which I am an humble minister, I profoundly regret that some of our sister churches have felt compelled to yield to the force of circumstances, and assume the name, if not the sectional characteristics, of *North* and *South*. No ecclesiastical measure, having the remotest tendency to such a result, shall ever receive my sanction: on the contrary, I will, whenever occasion may require it, entreat my brethren, by the memory of our forefathers; by the heavenly inspiration which led them to declare these colonies free and independent States; by the blood which was spilt during the revolutionary struggle; by the success which, through the divine blessing, crowned their patriotism and their valor; by the rich inheritance of civil and religious liberty which they have bequeathed us; and by the present happiness or the future hopes of mankind, I will entreat them to abstain from saying anything, or doing anything, which might weaken the bonds, and thereby accelerate the dissolution of this thrice glorious confederacy. My heart is for *the Union*, the *whole Union*, and nothing *but the Union*.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
SEPTIMUS TUSTIN.

A PRACTICAL SIGN!

Extract of a letter from Mr. B. F. LEADER, to the editor of the Bedford Gazette, dated

Berrien Springs, Michigan, July 14, 1856.

"Father, (Maj. Henry Leader) seems to be perfectly delighted with the nomination of the Cincinnati Convention for President. Indeed, he is quite enthusiastic on the question—and is doing for the great Pennsylvania Statesman all that he can. The Boys are all going with the old gentleman, consequently we shall cast FIVE votes for the democratic nominees. Pretty good for one family, when we take into consideration the fact that in the contest of Whigs, a fact well known.

The Democracy here hail the nomination of James Buchanan as the Olive Branch of Peace, and so sure as the game are they of his election that they are willing to bet any amount on his success. They look upon him as the only man for the crisis, and feel assured from the unanimity with which his nomination has been received that he will be triumphantly elected. He has been tested, and well tested too, and has proven himself competent for any emergency; and the people here look upon it as highly essential to the welfare of this Government that he should be chosen. The election day will disclose, however, that he is a favorite of a large majority of the freemen of this country."

Extract of a letter from a distinguished gentleman in Easton to the editor of the Bedford Gazette, dated July 18, 1856:

"Political matters are warming up in Old Northampton, and, from present appearances, the contest will be altogether a onesided one, as every body is for "Old Buck." The only fighting we have is between the Fillmore and the Fremont factions. Look out for such a majority for our candidates as were never given before."

☞We are in receipt of a letter from our respected townsman, Maj. TALIAFERRO, bearing date Fort Snelling, June 27, 1856, from which we make the following extract for the edification of his numerous friends. It was intended for last week's paper, but crowded out:

"I am now located in my own house, a claim for which I have had much unnecessary trouble. I was forcibly ejected from it years ago. I now have the pleasure to say to you, for the information of the world and "the rest of mankind," that I walked into my *pre-emption right* in open day without asking permission of any man. The right to which I refer is known here by every honest settler to be indisputably just—yet the office of Indian affairs foolishly and blindly contested my right to what my money and not the funds of the Government, paid for. It was well for my interest that I came here—for, as land is valuable, and the site the best in the country, I was near being *jumped* by speculators and others.

Some of my friends placed in my hands their land warrants to be laid in this *fast* territory, but as I would not enter land for them which I would not for myself, it is deemed proper to hold on for a more favorable opportunity—for the best lands are withheld from location that actual settlers may take up claims for pre-emption, which, on reflection, is the best for the territory. I close by saying, and it does my heart good to say it, that JAMES BUCHANAN, if he lives, will be the next President of the United States."

THE MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, July 21.—FLOUR market is ready with a limited demand for export, and we notice sales of 1200 bbls. superfine at $6 25a6 50 per bbl. for old stock and fresh ground, including 500 bbls. extra at $7 25 per bbl.—There is a limited demand for the supply of the city retail trade which is limited at $6 25a$8 per bbl. as in quality. Rye Flour is dull, with sales at $3 75 per bbl. Corn Meal is in fair request and steady, with sales of 200 bbls. Pennsylvania at $2 87½ per bbl.

There is a fair supply of Wheat, and with but a limited inquiry prices have declined 7c. per bu. Sales of 5,000 bu. Southern and Pennsylvania red at 1 50a1 53c. per bu., and prime white at 160c. Rye is dull, and held at 72c. per bu. Corn is less active, and the sales small at 60a61c. for good Southern yellow. A lot of 3000 bu. sold on private terms.

WANTED immediately, a young man to assist as Salesman in a Store. One who has had some experience in the business preferred. For further information inquire at this office.

Bedford, July 25, 1856.

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE.

Bedford, July 25, 1856.

G. W. Bowman, Editor and Proprietor.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE!!!

"The Union of lakes—the Union of lands,
The Union of States none can sever;
The Union of hearts, and the Union of hands,
And the flag of our Union forever!"

FOR PRESIDENT,
HON. JAMES BUCHANAN,
OF PENNSYLVANIA.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
HON. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,
OF KENTUCKY.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET,
Canal Commissioner,
GEORGE SCOTT.
Auditor General,
JACOB FRY, JR.
Surveyor General,
COL. JOHN ROWE, (of Franklin county.)
(Subject to the decision of the State Convention.)

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

County Surveyor—WM. M. HALL.
District Attorney—G. H. SPANG.
Associate Judge—A. J. SNIVELY.
Commissioner—H. J. BRUNER, (3 years.)
" CADWALADER EVANS, (1 yr.)
Poor Director—GEORGE ELDER.
Auditor—HENRY B. MOCK, (3 years.)
" THOS. W. HORTON, (2 years.)
Coroner—JOHN HARSHBARGER.

"MULE BEEF & GRASSHOPPER PIES!"

☞It is said of Col. JOHN C. FREMONT, the ABOLITION candidate for President, that he once remarked—"Sir, *I have lived upon Mule Beef and Grasshopper Pies, but WHIG Principles sicken and disgust me more than either.*" When Col. Fremont thus denounced Whiggery he professed to be a rampant Democrat, and must have had in his mind's eye the *writers* of that *peculiar* class of Whigs a *portion* of whom compose the "*associated talent and decency*" of the Borough of Bedford, *assuming* to themselves the *leadership* of the Know Nothing Abolition Party. If any body abroad ever reads the *essays* of this *model association* they must conclude that the *opponents* of Democracy residing near the Bedford Mineral Springs are "some Pumpkins" in the way of *literary refinement*—whose stomachs are well adapted to eagerly partake of the kind of fare so graphically described above. "Mule Beef and Grasshopper Pie," is the point and seasoning to all the political productions of Fr. Jordan & Co.—The dish, however, has become so nauseating, as to drive hundreds of respectable Whigs in Bedford county into the democratic party, a fact which will be fully verified at the next election.

The Drop of Blood!

The gross slander that Mr. BUCHANAN declared if he had a drop of democratic blood in his veins he would let it out, has not been uttered during the present campaign, by any respectable paper of any party. Even the malignant and unscrupulous Editor of the New York *Tribune* has too much regard for decent appearances to insist on it. He admits it to be false. The blood-hounds of Abolitionism and Know Nothingism, however, stick to it with a pertinacity which reminds us of the year 1838, when Peg Beatty figured so conspicuously.

Mr. Buchanan himself—a man upon whose character no stain of falsehood has ever been fixed—denied it emphatically. His neighbors of Lancaster declared under their hands in a paper which we append to such an expression—that they never heard it charged against him until many years after he should have said it—and that if he had said it, they must have heard it or heard of it.

The story is false upon its face—a broad, plain, palpable, manifest falsehood. Mr. Buchanan's constitutional coolness of behaviour—his steady prudence—and the habitual moderation of his language—make it absurd in the eyes of all who know him. But, in addition to this, the propagators of the calumny *contradict themselves* at every turn. One says that he made the expression in a 4th of July oration—another that he uttered it in a political speech—another that he said it in some private conversation—while a fourth version fixes the scene at a supper which he gave to his friends when he was admitted to the Bar. If their story had a shade of truth it would hang together better than it does. If there was a particle of foundation for it they would at least agree in telling it somewhat alike. It is manifestly the coinage of some impudent knave who wanted an office and thought that slandering Mr. Buchanan was a good way to get it.

Look at their evidence. Some of these scribblers refer to our deceased friend, JOSHUA F. COX, Esq., as authority for their falsehood. Mr. Cox never asserted that he himself knew any thing about it. He mentioned it once in debate as a thing which he believed. But why did he believe it? Because he did not then know Mr. Buchanan, and had never heard any contradiction of it. He never re-affirmed it after the appearance of Mr. Buchanan's letter denying it, or after he had a full opportunity of knowing the character of the evidence on which it rested. On the contrary, he then became, and continued to the day of his death a warm and devoted friend of Mr. Buchanan. He was the Senatorial Delegate from this District to the State Convention in 1848, and, though uninstructed, he was among the firmest Buchanan men in that body. No one can doubt that if Mr. Cox were now alive, he would defend Mr. Buchanan and rebuke the slanderers who are making this unwarrantable use of his name.

They give us the written statement of GEORGE FORD, Jr., who says that Peter Shindel told him that he heard Mr. Buchanan use the offensive words imputed to him. Let it be remembered that Mr. Shindle does not say this himself. He makes no certificate. We have nothing but Ford's word to show that Shindle ever said anything of the sort. Who, then, is this George Ford, Jr.? He *was* a leader of the Native American Party. According to his own account, he was entirely too righteous to live in a county where Catholics, and Irishmen, and Germans had equal rights with himself! He would have been a worthy and active Know Nothing if he had found it convenient to remain at Lancaster until the secret order came up. But before that time it was discovered that he had been engaged for years in *stealing money* from the General Government by means of *forged* pension certificates, to the genuineness of which he regularly made his *oath*. Let the Know Nothings make the most of him. He is a marvellous proper man for the use they put him to. It is fit that such a cause should be sustained by such a witness.

Lastly, they produced Anthony McGlinn. His testimony was directly to the point. He is made to say that he heard Mr. Buchanan (he does not say *when*) in a political speech at the Court House in Lancaster, with his hand uplifted, declare that "if he had a drop of Democratic blood in his veins he would let it out." Now, consider this in connection with the statement of Mr. Buchanan's next neighbors in Lancaster city that *they never heard of it* until Mr. B. was a candidate for Congress the last time. Is it not amazing that an expression so likely to arrest universal attention should be noticed by nobody but Anthony McGlinn? Is it not a most mysterious and wonderful fact that such a sentiment, publicly spoken in the hearing of hundreds, should have been kept a profound secret from all but Anthony McGlinn for fifteen or twenty years? But the mystery will be cleared away from the mind of the reader when we tell him that Anthony McGlinn was a man of intemperate habits, without standing or character—one of those poor tools that knaves often make use of at a pinch—a mere *Peg Beatty in pantaloons*, who could be got to sign anything that was written for him.

This is absolutely all the evidence there is on the subject. There is not a man in the country who will not feel his indignation roused when he sees a man like James Buchanan so traduced upon such grounds.

It must be plain to all that he is thus assailed merely because he is the chosen champion of the the Constitution and the trusted leader of its friends.

Well may the Democracy be proud of their candidate. His character, public and private, is impregnable. His enemies go back to his earliest youth for matter of accusation, and even then they have nothing to sustain their charges except the statements of a perjured thief and a characterless inebriate.

Several of the undersigned have known Mr. Buchanan ever since he first came to Lancaster to study law, with the late James Hopkins, and the others for many years past. We are all convinced that if at a public meeting at the court-house, or anywhere else in this city, he had ever used such an expression, or anything like it, as that which has been attributed to him by Mr. Cox in the Convention—to wit—"that he thanked his God he had not a drop of Democratic blood in his veins, and if he had he would let it out"—some of us would have heard it, and *all* of us would have heard of it, and it must have become a subject of general conversation throughout Lancaster. To the best of our knowledge it never was mentioned by any person until the year 1828, immediately before Mr. Buchanan's last election to Congress, on the Democratic Jackson ticket. As this election immediately preceded General Jackson's first election to the Presidency, (in November, 1828,) and as Mr. Buchanan had been for several years previously his ardent and active supporter he was then opposed with much zeal and bitterness.

Ever since we first heard this story, referred back as it did to 1815, we have always believed, and still believe, that it was got up without any foundation in fact, for the purpose of operating against Mr. Buchanan's election to Congress in 1828. Indeed, we have never supposed that any person acquainted with his character could believe that at any period of his life he would have made such a declaration as now seems to be seriously imputed to him.

William Jenkins, Wm. B. Fordney, Reah Frazer, F. A. Muhlenberg, John Mathiot, Wm. Norris, Jno. Christ, Geo. Musser, Wm. Frick, Samuel Dale, Jos. Ogilby, John F. Steinman, E. C. Reighart, Adam Reighart, Benj. Champneys, Jas. Humes, Geo. H. Krug, Wm. Cooper, John N. Lane, John Reynolds, John R. Montgomery, Henry Rogers, Jacob Demuth, Christian Bachman, John Bomberger, John Ross, James Evans, John Miller, Henry Keffer, Geo. Messenkop.

The Meeting at St. Clairsville.

☞Our friends will bear in mind that SATURDAY the 26th inst. is the day fixed upon for raising a BUCHANAN & BRECKINRIDGE Pole in the village of St. Clairsville, and it is expected that there will be such a turn out as will satisfy the enemies of Democracy that Bedford County is certain for BUCHANAN and the whole Democratic Ticket by a handsome majority. A cordial invitation is given by the County Committee to "all good citizens, of WHATEVER PARTY, who love the Union, and desire an end to the Know Nothing Abolition agitation which now threatens it," to meet with us on the occasion alluded to, as well as all our other political meetings. The committee further assure all, our *adversaries* as well as our *friends*, and those of the *latest* discussion of the great issues before the country. We desire to speak to the people earnestly and candidly, and point out to them, by fair argument, the dangers which threaten the peace of our happy country by the attempted *amalgamation* of all the rotten factions which now disgrace the Nation. The chairman of the Know Nothing County Committee of Bedford, in telling his political friends that they are not invited to this and all the other Democratic meetings, pays them a sorry compliment. If his party friends are "*good citizens, who love the Union,*" then the invitation of the County Committee includes them as fairly as the Democrats. If, however, they are the *reverse* of this, then we confess the call has no reference to them. This is not the first time that this stereotyped chairman has exhibited his contempt for the masses, but, fortunately, the time has passed when honest freemen can be made believe the moon is made of green cheese, and hence we shall expect the attendance of large numbers of our former political opponents at the meetings we have called in the several Townships of Bedford County, where they will all be treated as gentlemen, whether they endorse our sentments or not.

Why Oppose the Democratic Party?

Is it not a strange infatuation that, at this enlightened day, there can be found any intelligent and disinterested man opposing the Democracy of the country? Peace and Prosperity abounds throughout the length and breadth of our glorious land, and, as a Nation, we enjoy blessings known to no other people upon the face of the earth. Our country is considered a *model* for the world, where every man of good character, rich or poor, may stand upon a common platform and share the highest honors to be conferred by the suffrages of Freemen. Land is high—Cattle high—Horses command an enormous price—all the products of the farm and the garden find ready access to a ready market, and all kinds of labor of mechanical skill meet with sure and abundant compensation. The people dress well—look well—fare well. How could things be bettered? What human agency could make us a more prosperous people than we are? And yet there are political office seeking *croakers* constantly going about trying to create the impression that we are in a worse state than that of Egyptian bondage—and there are *dupes* who can be made believe the doleful tale in the face of the clearest possible evidence to the contrary. Now, we ask the honest farmers of Bedford County to ponder on the hints thrown out above, and then ask themselves, as good citizens, whether it is not a shame, a burning shame, for any man to find fault with such a Government as ours. And let it be remembered that it is to the Democratic Party and Democratic Principles that we are indebted for every thing that has made us the great and growing Nation we are. Every important measure now approved by the people, has, in turn, been condemned by the enemies of the Democratic Party, as the certain destruction of our beautiful country—and yet it has never yet been ruined!

☞No answer has yet been given to the inquiry as to *who* appointed the delegates to the late K. N. and Abolition State and National Conventions—neither have we been told *who* selected the delegates called to meet in Bedford on the 31st inst. to nominate a County Ticket, &c. The *people* used to attend to these duties, but a secret few now control matters to suit themselves. Will freemen submit to such indignity?

Fr. Jordan, Esq.

☞We have often wondered why this young gentleman was selected by our opponents as their especial mouth-piece and organ—for he has certainly exhibited but few characteristics of a prudent and judicious leader. As a citizen and neighbor we will claim the justice to say that he is a very clever man, and discharges his duties, as far as we know, with integrity. But, as a politician, his conduct has reached even the *lowest point of contempt and meanness*, a fact which has been frequently and publicly asserted by many of those who have heretofore acted with him. To say nothing of his vacillating course further back than three years, how stands his record? Having failed in all his *predictions* about the *ruin of the country*, growing out of the veto of the U. S. Bank—the Tariff of '42—the admission of California—the passage of the Independent Treasury Bill—and the refusal to abrogate the VETO power from the Constitution of the U. S. and of the several States composing the Union—he fell upon the expedient of building up a great party by putting down the "*Rum Traffic!*" and, in violation of the will of the people of Bedford County, fairly expressed at the ballot-box, (after having *heard* and *read* his harangues on the subject a thousand times,) he deliberately voted in the Senate for the Jug Law which was intended as one of entire Prohibition, but which was in nowise respected, because it was an assumption of power not warranted by the suffrages of those who had a right to decide the question at the Polls. Under this Law the Licenses were taken from all the Taverns, and the question was thus again brought before the people, who sent such a majority to the popular branch of the Legislature as could not fail to show their entire disapprobation of the proceeding. In the face of this fact, Mr. J. continued to treat with contempt his constituents, by voting steadily against every attempt to repeal the Jug Law, and in favor of all the severe measures calculated to *punish* those who had in any way violated its dirty provisions. This he done up to near the close of the session, when, all of a sudden, without giving a single reason for his extraordinary course, he wheeled about and voted for a Law granting a wholesale system of Licenses *to retail Liquor by the gill* and re-establish Ale and Beer Houses—and, after he returned home, on being interrogated by the Court on the subject, he gave it as his opinion that the licensing of a house to retail Ale and Beer in the Borough of Bedford came clearly within the meaning of the law for which HE HAD VOTED!—notwithstanding "Beer houses" had been cited as one of the great evils which temperance men desired to eradicate!

Mr. JORDAN has been as much the cause of the troubles emanating from *political* temperance as any other *fanatic* on this subject in the State, a fact well understood by the People—and, if his party do not repudiate his *dictation* in the present canvass, they deserve all the odium he has cast upon them in his legislative capacity.

Notwithstanding Mr. Jordan wrote letters from Harrisburg expressing the greatest admiration for FILLMORE and DONELSON, every body knows that he is a thorough convert to Black Republicanism, although Mr. Fillmore has publicly declared that the triumph of Black Republicanism could not fail to result in a *dissolution of the Union!*

Not only so—after having united with an organization which required its followers to take a solemn OATH that they would not vote nor give their influence to any man, for any office in the gift of the people, who was a Roman Catholic or a Foreigner, Mr. J. now stands ready, as indicated by his scribblings, to go the whole hog for Fremont, a Catholic and the son of a Foreigner!! Could political meanness get lower than this?

In thus speaking of Mr. Jordan's political windings, we do it as a matter of justice to those who have heretofore suffered themselves to be *humbugged* by his *Yankee notions*, and not because it gives aid the *leadership* of the elements opposing the Democracy—being Chairman of the County Committee—Chairman of the Committees on Resolutions at all the meetings—and generally the sole speechifier—it becomes necessary that it should be known what manner of man he is. His conduct in reference to the *Temperance Question* alone ought to be sufficient to satisfy every reflecting mind that his personal advancement is the highest theme of his political ambition. If he was *honest* in his efforts, for years, to *force* the people to submit to a Prohibitory Liquor Law, against their will, how does it come that he finally found it convenient to vote for a License Law as general in its provisions as any Liquor, Ale or Beer dealer could possibly desire? It is true, he had quite an agency in *raising the rates of License* upon the Tavern-keepers, and thus preventing some of our best citizens from taking out License, but no candid man can say that this has reduced the amount of drinking a single gill.

That Reward!

☞No one has yet called upon the County Committee to claim the reward of one thousand dollars offered for the *proof* that JAMES BUCHANAN ever advocated the reduction of Labor to 10 cents a day—although the charge has been asserted and re-asserted with all the seriousness due to truth in its cleanest form. Could it be believed that men laying claim to any respectability would invent a slander so infamous, and then stand ready to swear that it was true? Yet such is the fact. The committee, however, have spoiled their calculations, and rendered these slanderers the reproach and contempt of even their own political friends.

Portrait Painting!

☞Professor GLOGGER, the eminent portrait and Landscape Painter, has arrived here. We may refer to his work as his highest commendation. He brings with him a Portrait of Rev. Mr. HEYDEN, of this place, which is considered by all who have seen it as an excellent one, and a fair specimen of the talents of the distinguished Artist, as a Portrait Painter. In our judgment, this likeness is so *perfect*, that it is not susceptible of improvement, and we think all who examine it will concur with us in this opinion. Mr. G. will exhibit also a magnificent painting of "Diana" preparing with her attendants for the chase. This painting, his own production, we understand, he will offer for sale. He is stopping at the "Washington Hotel," and will be in readiness to take Portraits at any time during his stay.

By way of illustration to the painting in question, it may be well to subjoin a brief account of the mythology of the Pagans respecting "Diana." Diana is represented by heathen writers, as the Goddess of hunting. She is said to have been born at the same birth as Apollo, in the island of Delos. To shun the society of men, she devoted herself to hunting, and was always attended by a number of chosen virgins, who, like herself, abstained from the use of marriage. She is represented with a quiver, a spear, and sounding horns, and attended with dogs. She was supposed to be the same as the *moon*, and hence she was called Phœbe, or the *brilliant*. Many other names and offices were given to her, but we have said enough about her, to illustrate the admirable painting of Professor GLOGGER.

☞Our friend, Col. JOHN M. GILMORE, is among the visitors at the Bedford Springs, looking decidedly well, and quite as enthusiastic a democrat as ever.

From the Philadelphia Bulletin of 17th inst.

PARTICULARS OF THE
Collision on the North Penna. Railroad.
AN EXCURSION TRAIN WRECKED.
SEVERAL CARS BURNED.
NEARLY FIFTY LIVES LOST!!!

About nine o'clock this morning the appalling intelligence reached the city that a collision had occurred upon the North Pa. Railroad, between the regular morning train from Gwynedd, and an excursion train that left the city at five o'clock this morning, with a large party of school children, with their teachers, &c.

The particulars, as far as we have been able to glean them from reliable sources, are as follows:

At five o'clock this morning a special train of ten cars left the Master street Depot with the schools of St. Michael's Roman Catholic Church, in Kensington. The excursion party consisted of between five and six hundred persons, the greater majority of whom were children. They intended proceeding to Fort Washington, fourteen and a half miles from the city, where they were to enjoy a pic nic.

Owing to the number of cars, and the weight of the train, there was some delay, and the conductor, Mr. Alfred F. Hoppel, finding himself behind time, pushed forward with great rapidity, when towards the end of his trip.

The regular passenger train for the city left Guynedd at 6 o'clock and 18 minutes. Finding the excursion train had not yet arrived, Mr. W. Vanstavoren, the conductor, determined not to wait for it; and his train was moving along, when the expected train came thundering on around a curve, at the rate of 34 miles an hour. A collision of course ensued, with the most appalling consequences.

The down train escaped without serious damage, but the scene presented by the excursion train was fearful. The three forward cars of the train was crushed completely to pieces, and the wreck, mingling with that of the locomotive, took fire, and the flames communicated to the other cars of the train. The next two cars after the three that were wrecked, outright took fire, and were entirely consumed.

The inmates of the three forward cars were completely mixed up with the wreck, and a large number of them were killed outright.—There were probably fifty persons in each of the three cars, and the lowest estimate we heard, fix the number of killed at fifty, while it was feared that the dead aggregate would reach *one hundred*.

When our informant left the spot, every effort was being made to rescue the wounded and the bodies of the dead from the wreck. Everything was in the wildest confusion, and it was of course impossible, under the circumstances, to arrive with any certainty at the number of the victims, or pretend to obtain any particulars as to their names.

Mr. Hoppel, the conductor, escaped with very little injury. Harry Harris, the engineer of the excursion train, was cut to pieces and killed instantly, and John Bagans, the fireman, is among the missing, and it is believed he is under the wreck.

One of our reporters, on hearing the news, immediately repaired to the office of the company, at Corner of Front and Willow streets, but the ten o'clock train had just left the station.

He then proceeded along the line of the road to the outer depot of the company, where he found the Vice President, and Engineer of the thousands of excited men and women.

He was informed that an attempt had been made to send hand-cars along the road to the scene of the accident, but they had been immediately surrounded by the mob, and the police and the employees of the company had the utmost difficulty in keeping them from being run off with.

The excitement at the Willow Street Station was also intense. Excited crowds were eagerly inquiring for the latest intelligence from the scene, while those who had children on the ill-fated train were in the most dreadful condition of suspense.

The news of the accident having been widely circulated, a large number of persons who imagined their friends might be among the injured, also proceeded to the outer station.

The excitement among the pedestrians, the majority of whom were females, appeared to increase as they reached the Cohocsink Station.

ACCOUNT BY ANOTHER REPORTER.

The locomotive Aramingo, under charge of Conductor William Vanstavoren, left Fort Washington station, one and one-half miles below Guynedd, at six o'clock, fourteen minutes. There were only about twenty passengers on the train, which consisted of a locomotive, a smoking, and baggage car and one passenger car.

When the train was at the station the conductor inquired if the excursion train had arrived. A gentleman answered in the negative. The conductor said "they ought to be up" and immediately gave the word "right;" the bell was rung, and the train proceeded down at a slow rate—the engineer constantly sounding his whistle. The collision took place about one hundred yards north of Dewey's Lane, and 12½ miles from Philadelphia.

The up train was drawn by locomotive Shackamaxon, Wm. Harris, engineer, who was so dreadfully injured that he soon died.

The train was under the charge of Conductor A. Hoppel, who had one of his legs broken.

They were going at a rapid rate, and as the trains met at a short curve, could not discern the train coming down until they were within a few yards of each other.

The up train consisted of twelve passenger cars, a baggage car, a locomotive and tender.—It is estimated that there were over eleven hundred persons on this train, of which over-half were small children.

The next down train left Gwynedd at 7.22, and arrived at the scene of the disaster at 7.40—the proper time. Conductor Henry Keyser and the Engineers of the locomotive "Cohocksink" at once set to work and rendered every assistance that humanity could dictate. They served water, procured settees, physicians, and did everything that it was possible for any men to do.

The crash of the two trains was distinctly heard at the Hotel at Fort Washington, and for the distance of over a mile out at Dewey's Lane.

All the physicians in the neighboring towns were summoned to the place and used their best efforts to relieve the wounded.

The most horrible sight of all was that of the burning cars—for in a few moments after the collision, the fire spread rapidly through the broken remnants, burning and roasting to death nineteen men, women and children. The groans and shouts of the wounded, and those held by the legs and arms to the burning wreck, were of a character to appall the bravest heart.

A row of men was at once formed, and buckets used to extinguish the flames, but they were unsuccesful. A large number of persons were taken from the wreck slightly bruised, who made hair-breadth escapes from being burned to death.

The farmers in the vicinity rendered every assistance in their power, except one man, who demanded $10 for a wagon to go a mile for a physician.

The locomotive Cohocksink, under charge of Mr. William Saultz, Superintendent of Motive Power, went up at ten o'clock, and brought down a portion of the dead and wounded.

The scene upon the arrival at Master street, beggars description—the fathers and mothers and relatives of the excursionists having assembled there to the number of about two thousand to learn the result of the dreadful catastrophe.

Mr. John H. Ainsworth, the superintendent of the baggage department, was on the down train, but escapad uninjured. He made an almost superhuman effort to rescue those in the burning cars, and was particularly attentive to the wounded.

Mr. Stephen A. Winslow, one of the most efficient Reporters of the Philadelphia Press, was a passenger on the down train, but escaped without injury.

Eleven bodies, [illegible] and women, and two children were burned together in one car.—Their names are unknown. They were caught under the side of one of the cars and roasted alive. When we saw the remains they presented a horrid spectacle.

The mutilated remains of four men and women and a child were found under the ruins of the engine, in the ash pan.

The remains of six other bodies were raked out of the ashes, and placed on the grass opposite to where the accident happened.

The killed amount to no less than thirty-nine persons, and the wounded to sixty-nine.—These numbers will probably be increased, as some of the wounded will probably die, and there are some whose injuries are not known.

From the Butler, Herald.

BUTLER, 14 July, 1856.

Dear Sir.—You will confer a favor on me by giving a place to this note.

I joined the American party some time ago, with the express understanding that I would not be bound to continue in it or support it longer than its principles and nominees suited me: and reserved myself the right to retire from it at any time by giving notice, which notice I hereby now give publicly.

I intend to cast my vote for Pennsylvania's candidate for President, Hon. James Buchanan, and the whole Democratic State and county ticket, except two personal friends on the Republican ticket.

While I remained in the Know Nothing order, I considered myself bound to support its nominees, whether they were honest or dishonest, competent or incompetent, and now being opposed to both the principles and candidates of the order, I hereby respectfully retire from it, and take my position in the Democratic party.

Very Respectfully,
JOHN O. JACK.

[illegible] to the Democratic Ranks.

TARENTUM, July 14, 1856.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—For some years past, it has been impossible for me to act with the Whig party, to which I once belonged. My last vote was given for General Scott, from personal preference. But the constant tendency of the party to sectionalism, and instigation of hostility between the great interests of the confederacy, with the open avowals of the two leading organs of that party, in this vicinity, the Pittsburg *Gazette* and the *Commercial Journal*, have been such, as to compel me to renounce all political relations with them. If their principles should be universally adopted at the North, our great and glorious Union, would not be worth preserving—it would soon come to an end, and be succeeded by bloody conflicts. I have been for fifty years a public man; perhaps more deeply interested in the greatness and prosperity of my country, than devoted to my private affairs—have taken part in all great public questions, and have enjoyed the confidence of my fellow citizens by being elected to fill public offices—it therefore becomes in some measure, a duty on my part, to make known the stand which I take in the present conjuncture. I consider the DEMOCRATIC PARTY, and its nomination for President and Vice President, the only safeguard to the glorious institutions established by our fathers, and will support that party to the utmost of my influence and ability.

H. M. BRECKENRIDGE.

THE WHIGS OF MARYLAND.

The Whigs of Maryland met in convention at Baltimore on Thursday last and adopted a series of resolutions, in which they condemn in no stinted language the claims of Fremont and Buchanan, and recommend in extravagant terms those of Fillmore. They disclaim any connexion with any of the existing political organizations, and avow their purpose of maintaining their independent position until such time as they may deem an active reorganization advisable. They call themselves whigs, but their resolutions bear inherent evidence that they are something more or something less than old-line whigs. There is quite as much of the odor of know-nothingism about their proceedings as there is of whigism; and if they are not really members of the party which proscribes men on account of the accidental place of their birth, they have shown very distinctly that they are ready for initiation. The men who could endorse the unjust and untruthful comments which are made in their resolutions on the position of the democrats and their candidate in regard to our foreign policy show that they ought to adopt some other name than that of whigs. They make pretensions to a virtue which is often assumed to cover up partisan purposes—*conservatism*. They would have established a much better claim to it if they had been less ultra and partisan in their allusions to others who, to say the least, have quite as good a title to it as their "model President." Judging the character of the convention by its proceedings, and by the absence from its list of delegates of those prominent men whom we have been accustomed to regard as the old-line whigs, we feel authorized to regard it as a know-nothing movement for the benefit of a know-nothing candidate for the presidency.

The Gazette.

BEDFORD, FRIDAY MORNING, July 25, 1856.

PORTRAIT OF JAS. BUCHANAN.

The most correct likeness ever made, executed in the highest style of Art, and printed on fine India paper, published and for sale, Wholesale and Retail, by L. N. ROSENTHAL, Lithographer, N W corner of 5th and Chesnut streets, Philadelphia. Size of paper 17 x 26: Retail price $1; a liberal disconnt will be made those wishing to sell again. July 25.

The First Page.

☞The reader will be well compensated by a careful perusal of all the articles to be found on the first page of the Gazette of to-day. They present truths and arguments of an overwhelming character, which cannot fail to arouse the freemen of Bedford County to a full sense of their duty.

☞Our readers will peruse with profound interest a letter from Rev. SEPTIMUS TUSTIN, a distinguished clergyman, to be found in the Gazette of to-day.

☞We have examined a specimen of the "AMBROTYPES" of Thos. R. GETTYS, Jr., of this place, and have no hesitation in saying that they will compare favorably with any we have seen. His rooms are in the Bedford Hall, where he is prepared to execute likenesses in a style equal to that of any other establishment in the State. All in want of a good and life-like Picture will do well to give him a call.

☞We invite the attention of purchasers to the advertisement of Hon. JOS. B. NOBLE, by which it will be seen that he offers for sale one of the most valuable Mill properties in Fulton county, to which is attached a first rate Farm. We would advise all in want of such a property, to examine the one alluded to before purchasing elsewhere.

☞Attention is directed to the advertisement of PETER H. SHIRES, ESQ. which will be found in the proper column, by which it will be seen that he is prepared to furnish Farmers with all kinds of Farming implements of the very best quality.

Brooks and Sumner.

☞Whilst every lover of our country must turn with sorrow and disgust from the obscene malignity of Mr. Sumner in the bitter language employed by him upon the floor of the U. S. Senate to sustain his incendiary ABOLITION views—none can successfully justify the conduct of Brooks in his disgraceful attack upon that Senator. Both these men are wrong, and it is an outrage upon the morals of the country that either of them should be permitted to represent an honest constituency. We are sorry that Brooks was not promptly expelled from the House—and that Mr. Sumner was not publicly *reprimanded* for his gross and ungentlemanly language in debate.

☞The Presbyterian Grave Yard, which, for a long time, has been in a dreadful condition, has recently been handsomely cleaned up, and the fences white-washed, presenting a change truly agreeable to the eye. For this handsome improvement we are indebted to the LADIES of the place—but more especially to Mrs. VIRGINIA TATE, who started the subscription—collected the money—and superintended the work. She will receive the sincere thanks of the community.

Jones' Juniata Valley.

☞U. J. JONES, Esq., the accomplished assistant Editor of the Hollidaysburg *Standard* arrived in Bedford on last Tuesday evening, and is stopping at the Bedford Hotel. He is the author of the "*History of the Juniata Valley*," and has with him a few copies for sale. This is a work which should be in every family in Bedford County, and we are satisfied that all who purchase it will consider the amount thus expended well invested. The hardships encountered by the early settlers of this Valley can only be fully understood by a perusal of this Book, which gives a faithful description of events as they, actually occurred.

☞We notice among the visitors at the Springs, Hon. E. A. PENNIMAN, Judge FINDLAY, and Col. WM. S. CAMPBELL, of Philadelphia. Hon. A. J. CURTIN, Secretary of the Commonwealth—Dr. KING, of Pittsburg, and Gen. GREEN, of Huntingdon County. There were 17 arrivals on Tuesday, and 20 on Wednesday last.

☞HURLEY'S SARSAPARILLA.—It is not only the most reliable but one of the most valuable compounds that can be had during the summer months. For the removal and permanent cure of Scrofula, Dyspepsia, Bronchitis, Pulmonary Affections and all cutaneous eruptions arising from an impure or vitiated condition of the blood, it stands unapproached in the history of medicine. It may be used at all seasons with very decided advantage, but especially in the spring and summer season.—*Rock Island Argus.*

All Right in Iowa.

In Lee county, Iowa, the vote for President in 1852 stood as follows:

Pierce	1,708
Scott	1,379
Hale	201

At an election held in this county on the 28th ult. for members of the legislature, the vote stood:

FOR SENATOR.

D. T. Brigham, dem., had	1,332
Wm. Stewart, K. N., "	150
Steph. Cook, woolly, "	44

REPRESENTATIVES.

J. M. Anderson, dem., had	1,304
W. F. B. Lynch, " "	1,319
S. J. Reid, " "	1,256
Jno. S. Hamilton, " "	1,250
Hawkin Taylor, black rep., had	872
Simeon Cole, " "	831
George C. Eaton, " "	825
Jno. Courtwright, " "	819
James M. Layton, K. N., had	187
John Barnes, jr., " "	106
James D. Gedney, " "	110
W. Sollars, " "	44
G. Purcell, " "	36

FATAL MISTAKE—A WIFE SHOT BY HER HUSBAND.—On Friday morning last, about one o'clock, Mr. Wm. Kelly, who resides in Caroline county, Va., and who is in the habit of keeping a loaded gun in his room at night, was suddenly roused from his sleep, and, under the impression that his house was broken into, seized his gun and fired upon some one entering the door, but found, to his horror, that it was his wife who was fastening it. Mrs. K. lingered until Saturday morning. She leaves an almost distracted husband, an infant son eleven months old, and a large number of relations to mourn her loss.

A Curious Coincidence.

It is remarkable, says the Mount Holly *Herald*, that at this time when the Black Republicans are in such a flurry of pretended excitement about the assault of Mr. Brooks on Mr. Sumner, that they should present to the country a candidate for the Presidency, who stood some years ago precisely in the position which Mr. Brooks now occupies as the violent assailant of a United States Senator, for words spoken in debate.

Some five or six years ago, a bitter controversy was carried on in the Senate between Mr. Foote, of Mississippi, and Mr. Benton, the father-in-law of Mr. Fremont, in which the former indulged in some severe personal remarks on the latter. After the Senate had adjourned, Mr. Fremont way-laid Mr. Foote in the anti-chamber, or lobby adjacent to the Senate, and assailed him with great violence, blows passed, and they were seperated—after which, upon the insistment of Mr. Benton, Fremont sent Foote a challenge, which would have resulted in a hostile meeting, if mutual friends of the parties had not by great exertion brought about a reconciliation. We hope that the Black Republican press and orators, should they have occasion to say anything more in denunciation of "brutal outrages in the Senate chamber," will have the fairness to divide their indignation equally between Mr. Fremont and Mr. Brooks. If the conduct of one deserves rebuke, the other surely is far from innocent.

☞The Dayton *Empire* in speaking of Fremont, says: "Is this the man for our country when foreign nations threaten us with war?—Is this the man to guide the ship of State thro' the present complications of our foreign affairs? Is he the man to bring peace and quiet to the country, by a careful and patriotic management of our internal affairs? He is not. It is no time now for Rocky Mountain climbers and Mariposa claim owners. It is a time for master-spirits of the country. It is a time for the tried and faithful servants of the people. It is a time for the wise head, the patriotic heart, and the strong, determined character. It is the time for such men as James Buchanan. Disguise it as you may, conceal it to the utmost extent of your ability, and yet the fact glares you in the face, like an August sun, that James Buchanan is the man for the times."

REMOVED.

The undersigned take this method of informing their former patrons, and the public in general, that they have removed their entire Stock of goods from the West end of Bedford to the Colonade Store, lately occupied by Capt Jacob Reed, where they will be pleased to see their old customers, and all who will favor them with a call.

All kind of produce taken in exchange for goods at cash prices.

They hope by fair dealing and evincing a desire to please, to continue to receive a liberal share of the public patronage.

J. & J. M. SHOEMAKER.

July 25, 1856.

Just received and for sale a prime lot of Groceries, consiting in part of Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Rice, Indigo, Starch, Tobacco, Syrups, and Molasses, which will be sold low by

J. & J. M. SHOEMAKER.

July 25, 1856.

VALUABLE MILL PROPERTY & FARM FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale his Mill Property, situate in Licking Creek Township, Fulton county, one half-mile north of the Turnpike Road and six miles west of McConnelsburg.—The Mill is nearly new, is large, and well finished, has overshot wheels, four run of stones, three of which are Burrs, metal gearing, and all necessary machinery for custom or Merchant work, and is capable of doing a large business.

The Mansion or Mill tract contains 214 acres and allowance, patented land, 150 of which are cleared, principally good bottom land, suitable for meadow or plough land. The improvements are a good Dwelling house, large Barn, Miller's house, Stables, &c., all built within a few years and in good repair.

Also one tract of timber land, adjoining the above, containing 283 acres and allowance, a considerable part of which might be cleared, being land of good quality.

Also a small piece of land adjoining the first mentioned tract, containing six acres, purchased for a water right.

As the subscriber resides over thirty miles from the above property, he will sell it low and on easy terms: a considerable portion of the purchase money can remain on interest, if desired, for a number of years.

Possession will be given 1st April next.

For further particulars address the subscriber, Pattonsville P. O. Bedford County, Pa.

JOS. B. NOBLE.

July 25, 1856.

P. H. Shires' MACHINE SHOP.

THE undersigned respectfully announces to the Farmers of Bedford and adjoining counties, and the public in general, that he has now on hand at his Shop in Bedford, a large assortment of Thrashing Machines, which includes his four horse PREMIUM MACHINE. It will be remembered that this Machine took the FIRST PREMIUM at our County Fair last fall. It is constructed with tumbling Shaft and Strap combined; also four horse tumbling Shaft Machines of the very best kind—also two and three horse tumbling Shaft power—and our old and well-known four horse Strap Machine, which, for strength and durability, cannot be surpassed anywhere. Farmers will please notice that we are now prepared to furnish Machines on the most favorable and accommodating terms, and at the very lowest prices possible. Horses, Grain, Lumber, and all kinds of trade will be taken in payment for Machines. All kinds of repairing of Machines of different kinds and all other farming utensils done on the most reasonable terms, of the very best materials, and at the shortest notice.

☞All our Machines warranted one year if properly used. Please come this way for a good and cheap Machine.

PETER H. SHIRES,

July 25, 1856—3m. Machinest.

SCHOOL!

GEO. SIGAFOOS, thankful for the patronage received in the past, would respectfully announce to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity, that he will commence the 2d *Quarter* of his School, on the 11th day of August next, in the Lecture-room of the Lutheran Church, which will be neatly fitted up for that purpose. No pains will be spared to advance his pupils in their studies, and strict attention will be given to their morals and health. Terms of tuition per quarter as heretofore. Primary $3,00—Pratical $3,50—Mathematics and Natural Sciences $4,00.

July 25, 1856.

☞NO HUMBUG.—H. H. HUTZ'S CELEBRATED Tetter Wash, is the only safe and sure remedy ever discovered for curing the Tetter, Ringworm, and all eruptions of the Skin. It is so infallable a remedy, that a perfect cure in all cases of Tetter is guaranteed, if attentively applied. In ordinary cases one bottle will be sufficent to perfect a cure. In bad cases, with a Tetter of long standing, more will be required. Price 25 cents per bottle, For sale at Dr. B. F. Reamer's Bedford. April 25, 1856-1y.

☞A SECRET FOR THE LADIES.—HOW TO PRESERVE BEAUTY.—Don't use Chalk, Lily White, or any of the so-called cosmetics, to conceal a faded or sallow complexion.

If you would have the roses brought back to your cheek, a clear, healthy and transparent skin, and life and vigor infused through the system, get a bottle of Carter's Spanish Mixture, and take it according to directions. It does not taste quite as well as your sweet-meats; but, if after a few doses you do not find your health and beauty reviving, your step elastic and vigorous, the whole system refreshed and invigorated like a Spring morning, then your case is hopeless; and all the valuable certificates we possess, go for nought. It is the greatest purifier of the blood known; is perfectly harmless, and at the same time powerfully efficacious.

See advertisement.

Great Cure of Piles.

CAMDEN, N. J., March 12th, 1855.

Dear Sir—It is with much pleasure that I take this opportunity of informing you of the great benefit I have derived from the use of a few bottles of "*Hoofland's German Bitters.*" For a number of years I have been sorely and severely afflicted with a pain in the stomach, attended by severe attacks of the *Piles*, for which I tried a great many remedies, but without affording me any relief. Being advised to use the *German Bitters*, I did so, using in connexion, for the *Piles*, your *Spikenard Ointment*, and I now inform you that they have entirely cured me and restored me to health, and I would advise all the afflicted to use your valuable medicines, &c.

Respectfully yours, MARGARET REPSHER,
No. 45 Plum street, Camden, N. J.

Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia.

See advertisement.

IMPORTANT ADVICE.—To have a teazing cough or cold, with a perpetual dripping from the nose and soreness of the breast and lungs is truly annoying, and such of our readers who may be afflicted in that way, we would say go to Rupp's store and buy a bottle of Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup, and you will be relieved of a great deal of suffering, and probably saved from some more formidable lung disease.

TO THE LADIES.

THE subscriber would invite the attention of the Ladies to a new article intended to deposite water from the wash-bowl—a convenient and handsome accompaniment to the wash-stand, preferable to anything of the kind yet in use. GEO. BLYMIRE.

July 11, 1856.

NOTICE.

The undersigned, appointed by the Orphan's Court of Bedford county to distribute the money in the hands of Daniel B. Wisegarver and John Mower, Esqrs. Executors of the last Will and Testament of Jonn Wisegarver, late of St. Clair Township, deceased, will attend to the duties of his appointment on Tuesday the 12th day of August next, at his office in Bedford, when and where all interested can attend if they desire.

JOB MANN, Auditor.

July 11, 1856.

MANNY'S COMBINED REAPER AND MOWER, WITH "WOODS' IMPROVEMENT."

Farmers of Bedford and Blair Counties are informed that this justly celebrated machine can be had by application to

W. W. JACKSON,
A. DE ARMIT.
Agents for Blair and Bedford Counties.

July 4, 1856.

CHEAP CLOTHING.

S. HERSHMAN & CO., would respectfully inform the citizens of Bedford County, that they have opened a Clothing store in Hollidaysburg—No. 5, Lord's Row.

July 4, 1856.

Purify Your Blood.

The Wonder of the Nineteenth Century.

Important and of great Consideration to the Suffering.

T. A. HURLEY'S SARSAPARILLA.

OF all the remedies that have been discovered during the present age for the "thousand ills that flesh is heir to" none equal this wonderful preparation.—Only three years have elapsed since the discoverer (who spent a decade in studying, experimentalizing, and perfecting it) first introduced it to the public, and it is already recognized, by the most eminent physicians in all parts of the country to be the most surprising and effective remedy for certain diseases of which they have knowledge.

All other compounds or syrups of the root, have hitherto failed to command the sanction of the faculty, because, on being tested, they have been found to contain noxious ingredients which neutralize the good effects of the Sarsaparilla, and often times injure the health of the patient. It is not so with Hurley's preparation.

This is the pure and genuine extract of the root, and will on trial, be found to effect a certain and perfect cure of the following complaints and diseases:

Affections of the Bones,	Habitual Costiveness,
Debility,	Indigeston,
Diseases of the Kidneys,	Liver Coplaints
Di-pepsia,	Piles,
Erysipelas,	Pulmonary Diseases,
Female Irregularities,	Scrofula or King's Evil,
Fistula;	Syphilis,

And all Skin diseases.

Besides curing the above, it is also known to be a great and powerful tonic, purifying the blood and invigorating the system.

In short, it is, without exception, in the cases mentioned, and its general effect on the system, the most efficacious as it is the most desirable remedy of the age. It is already extensively used throughout the country and is fast obtaining an European reputation. The instances of cures it has effected are daily coming to the proprietors knowledge, and he has no hesitation in recommending it to one and all who desire to procure relief from suffering. One bottle being tried, its effects will be too apparant to admit of further doubt.

Recollect Hurley's Sarsaparilla is the ONLY GENUINE ARTICLE in the market.

Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5.

☞Pills medecine can be procured at all extensive Drug houses.

July 4, 1856—1y*.

For Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale, low, a fine toned Vienna Rosewood Piano Forte.

SAM'L. BROWN.

June 20, 1856.

THE MENGEL HOUSE.

Valentine Steckman, Proprietor.

☞Boarders taken by the day, week, month or year, on moderate terms.

May 9, 1856.

REMOVED.

The undersigned, thankful (as advertisements say) for past favors at the Colonade store, in Bedford, would respectfully announce to his patrons and friends generally, that he has removed his entire stock of goods to his new brick store room lately occupied by Peter Radebaugh, opposite the Bedford Hotel. His supply of goods is fresh, new and fashionable. His new room has been neatly and elegantly fitted up and remodeled.

All kinds of produce are taken in exchange for goods.

He hopes to be continued in the favor of his patrons and the public. JACOB REED.

July 4, 1856.

THE WEST BRANCH INSURANCE CO.,

OF LOCK HAVEN, PA.

Insures Detached Buildings, Stores, Merchandize, Farm Property, and other Buildings, and their contents, at moderate rates. Capital, $300,000. Charter Perpetual.

DIRECTORS.—Hon. John J. Pearce, John B. Hall, Charles A. Mayer, Charles Crist, Peter Dickinson, Hon. G. C. Harvey, T. T. Abrams, D. J. Jackman, W. White, Thos. Kitchen.

HON. G. C. HARVEY, Pres.
T. T. ABRAMS, Vice Pres.
THOS. KITCHEN, Sec'y.

REFERENCES.—Samuel H. Lloyd, A. A. Winegardner, L. A. Mackey, A. White, James Quiggle, John W. Maynard, Hon. Simon Cameron, Thos. Bowman, D. D., Wm. Vanderbelt, Wm. Fearon, Dr. J. S. Crawford, A. Updegraff, James Armstrong, Hon. Wm. Bigler.

A. S. RUSSELL,
Ag't for Bedford and Fulton Counties.

Bedford, May 16, 1856—1y.

MORE NEW GOODS.

THE undersigned has just returned home from the Eastern Cities with a large stock of Summer Goods, and is now exhibiting

AT CHEAP SIDE

a general assortment of new style of Summer Goods, comprising a great variety of LADIES' DRESS GOODS, which consists in part of black and fancy Silks, Challi, Lawns, DeLaines, Madonna Cloths, Alpacas, Debege, Mantillas, &c., &c. Also a great variety of black and fancy Cloths and Cassimeres. Linen and Cottonade for Gentlemen and Boys' wear.

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & BONNETS.

Groceries—Sugars, Syrups, Molasses, Shad, Herring and Mackerel, Bacon, Queensware, Hardware, Brooms, Buckets, Churns, &c.

The above stock consists of every article usually kept in store—all of which will be sold CHEAP FOR CASH, or approved produce.

Thankful for past favors, he hopes by fair dealing and a desire to please, to continue to merit and receive a liberal share of the public patronage.

June 13, 1856. G. W. RUPP.

DAGUERREOTYPES AND AMBROTYPES.

READER have you ever heard of GETTYS' inimitable Daguerreotypes? If not go at once to his Saloon and see for yourself: and if you want a likeness of yourself or friends, as true as Nature and Art combined can make it, that is the place to get it. If you want a picture put up in the most approved style and of the best materials—or, in short, if you want the worth of your money in a splendid Daguerreotype or Ambrotype, go to

GETTYS,

as he is the only Artist in Bedford County who can take the new style of Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes.

He spares no pains to give full satisfaction, and permits no picture to go out until he is confident that it will do so. Having just returned from the East, he is in possession of all the late improvements in the Art, and can assure his patrons that he can furnish them with a style of pictures not taken by any other person in the County.

Rooms at the "Exchange Building," or Odd Fellows Hall, immediately above the store of Mr. A. B. Cramer.

T. R. GETTYS, JR.

June 6, 1856.

NEW STORE.

And New Goods.

Mrs. AGNIS SAUPP would announce to her friends and the public that she has opened a Dry Goods Store in the room occupied as the Post office, where she has just received and opened a handsome assortment of new style Spring and Summer goods, embracing in part, Black and Fancy Silks, French and Flounced Lawns, of all prices, Shallies and Braze Delains, Curtain Drapery, of all prices, Wool De Lains, of all Colors, Cambrick and Swiss muslins, Buttons, Braids, Cords, Edgings, and Insertings, Ladies and Misses Shoes, together with a little of almost everything to be found in Dry Goods Stores.

She has also on hand, a large and well selected assortment of HARDWARE, which will be sold low, in order to close out this branch of business. She hopes to receive a liberal share of the patronage of a generous public. Purchasers will please call and examine for themselves.

April 11, 1856.

PATENT WASHING MACHINE.

The undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Bedford County, that they have purchased the patent for the above Machine, from the patentee, (C. Hollinsworth, State of Indiana,) and are now prepared to manufacture, and keep constantly on hand, the Floating Ball or Knuckle Washing Machine, at St. Clairsville.

This Machine works well, and a girl of fourteen years, can perform the largest Washing in a very short time, and the amount of clothes and soaps saved in a year, will pay for the Machine. Everybody should have one of these Machines.

Some of the citizens of St. Clairsville have tried it, and can testify to what we have said concerning it.

D. C. WETSELL,
D. R. KOONS.

June 6, 1856.

MRS. E. GOODZEIT,

MILLINER, BEDFORD PA.

IS prepared to furnish Ladies and Misses with every variety of SPRING AND SUMMER BONNETS, on the most favorable terms. She has just received from the City a large and elegant assortment of Bonnets, Flats, &c., which she is prepared to trim so as to suit the taste of the purchaser. She keeps constantly on hand Bonnet Silks, Ribbons, Flounces, Laces, and all other trimmings, to which she respectfully invites the attention of the Ladies of Bedford and vicinity. She also keeps Bonnets ready trimmed. From long experience in the business, she feels satisfied that she can please all who favor her with their custom, both as to style and price. Thankful for the flattering encouragement heretofore received, she asks a continuance of the patronage of the public.

Bedford, May 23, 1856—1y.

TO THE FARMERS.

The undersigned informs the farmers of Bedford and adjoining counties, that he has made arrangements by which he can furnish, to those desiring, the latest improved and best *AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS* of the day, embracing Scott's "Little Giant" Corn and Cob Grinder, guaranteed to grind from 8 to 15 bushels of feed per hour with one horse—Potts' Corn Stalk Cutter and Crasher, warranted to cut from 120 to 160 bushels of feed per hour—Hay and Straw Cutters, in variety—Wheat Drills and Corn Shellers, which are unsurpassed for cheapness and quality—Cultivators, Horse Hoes, Cider-mills, &c. &c. In short, every utensil used in or about a farm. Wishing to avoid all imposition, each machine sold by him will be warranted to work as represented, or *no sale;* and, as these machines are procured in most cases directly from the Patentees and Manufacturers, the purchaser will be secure in the right of using.

Prices will be as moderate, and, in some instances, less than the same machines can be procured *singly* from the Manufacturer.

As the demand is very great for the two first named machines, orders should be given soon by those wishing to purchase.

WILLIAM HARTLEY.

June 20, 1856—6m.

Fayette Springs.

This highly agreeable and attractive Mountain resort, has been leased by the subscriber. New buildings and improvements for recreation, amusement, and bathing, in process of erection during the past, will be ready for the accommodation of visitors the present season. The purifying and healing properties of the waters of these springs have been fully tested by chemical analysis, and the experience of individuals proves their efficacy.

THEY NEVER FAIL TO CURE

Scrofula and other diseases of the blood, by freely drinking the water and eruptions by bathing and external applications of the deposite of the stream.—These waters are chalybeate of iron, with portions of Magnesia and Salts. In addition to the elevated, healthful and pleasant mountain location of these Springs, they are in the midst of classic ground—wild, romantic, and picturesque scenery—caverns, cataracts and cascades. Within a circuit of four or five miles are FORT NECESSITY,

Washington's First Battle Field,

Washington's Spring and Meadows, which he owned to the day of his death—Dunbars Camp—Braddock and Jumonnville's Graves—Delaney's Cave—Ohio Pyle and Cucumber Falls and the Cascades of Meadow Run—easy of access on horseback or in vehicles to be had at the Springs. The streams and woods abound in Trout and Game, affording a rich field for the *disciples of Walton and Nimrod.*

Situate within five minutes walk of the National Road, with regular daily lines of stages passing East and West connecting with Pittsburg Steamboats at Brownsville and with the cars of Pittsburg and Connellsville Rail Road at Connellsville, render these springs convenient of access in a short day ride from Cumberland and Pittsburgh.

The advantages of our location—our moderate charges, earnest desire and the exertions we will use to give entire satisfaction, and to make our guests comfortable, we hope will not fail to render the *Fayette Springs* one of the most popular and agreeable summer resorts in the country. The present lessee has been employed at the Springs during several seasons in the capacity of Superintendent, and he flatters himself that his experience in this and other public houses, will not fail in being useful to himself, and in contributing to the comfort and pleasure of his patrons.

Persons wishing to engage rooms or to make further inquiry will please address the proprietor at Fayette Springs P. O. or at Uniontown, Fayette County, Penna.

W. F. BABCOCK.

June 27, 1856—6t.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers, under the name of Weisel & Co., in the Carriage making and Blacksmithing business, was this day dissolved by mutual consent. All business of the late Firm will be attended to by Michael & John G. Weisel, who will collect the outstanding notes and accounts and pay the debts.

WM. WEISEL,
MICHAEL WEISEL,
JOHN WEISEL.

May 27, 1856.

The undersigned have this day formed a partnership in the Carriage-making, and Blacksmithing business, under the name and firm of WEISEL & Co. We will endeavour by promptness, attention, and the character of our work, to merit and obtain a fair share of custom.—Our stand is the one heretofore occupied by Weisel & Foster, immediately East of town.

MICHAEL WEISEL,
JOHN WEISEL.

June 6, 1856—3m.

The best collection of Glees ever Published.

TIP-TOP GLEE AND CHORUS BOOK.

A new and choice collection of Copyrights never before harmonized, and many of the Gems of Modern German and Italian Composers, arranged in a familiar style, and adapted to the use of Glee Clubs, Singing Classes, and the Family Circle, by C. JARVIS and J. A. GETZE.

This work contains a great number of new and favorite songs, harmonized in a style adapted to general purposes, while many of the gems of Mendelsshon, Abt. Kuchen, and other celebrated composers, are presented in an original form. The great variety of musical compositions here introduced, eminently adapts it to the taste and capacity of the Singing School, the Glee Club and the Family Circle.

☞Price one dollar.

Just published by Lee & Walker, No. 188 Chesnut street, and J. B. Lippincot & Co., No. 20 North Fourth street, Philadelphia.

☞Sample copies will be sent by mail, free of postage, on receipt of $1.

May 16, 1856—4m.

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

THE undersigned have just opened their usual supply of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

and will take pleasure in showing them, to all who may favor us with a call. Great bargains will be offered for Cash, and all kinds of Country produce—or to punctual customers, a credit of six months will be given.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Bedford, May 2, 1856.

HATS.—Mens' Panama, Leghorn, and Braid Hats; also boys and childrens hats, for sale by CRAMER & CO.

MORE NEW GOODS.

Just received, at Reed's New Store, a fresh supply of late Style and Fancy Goods, embracing a large lot of

Ladies' Dress Goods,
French Needle Worked Collars,
Fancy Silks,
Gros de Rhine's,
Blk. Silk Fringes.
Dotted Swiss,
Striped do.
Plaid Naunsook,
Bonnet Ribbons,
Mantua do.
Blk. Silk Cravats,
Byron Collars,
Merino Cassimere,
Gents half-Hose, Mixed and Bro'n.

Also a prime lot of Family Groceries, consisting of Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Rice, Corn Starch, Syrup, Molasses, &c. &c.

July 18, 1856.

Public Sale Of LOTS in the Town of Hopewell, Bedford County,

A sale of lots in the town of Hopewell, will take place by Public Auction, on the premises, on THURSDAY, the 31st. day of July, 1856.

The Sale to commence at 9 o'clock in the forenoon.

The town of Hopewell, the termination of the Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Rail Road, is located on the east bank of the Juniata, opposite the mouth of Yellow Creek. It is destined to be a large and important town; it is within half a mile of the Coal openings: it lies directly upon the main line of rail road, and at the point where the visitors to Bedford Springs will leave the rail road for the plank road. It is the only point on the main rail road, where the produce of the great rich limestone valleys, watered by the Raystown Branch of the Juniata and its tributaries, can find a convenient shipping place to market. Here they will find a common centre. But the great advantages of Hopewell, are the facilities which it affords to the manufacture of iron. There is no place its superior in Pennsylvania. There is an inexhaustible supply of Coal, iron ore and limestone, and also a great abundance of waterpower in and adjoining the town.

☞The terms will be made known at the time of sale.

HENRY K. STRONG,
President.

H. R. COCKSHALL, *Secretary.*

July 18, 1856.

Gaiters and Shoes.

The subscriber would announce to the public that he has just received, and will constantly keep, an assortment of Gentlemen's City made Gaiters and Shoes, also Misses and children Shoes, which he will sell as low as they can be bought any where else, and will sew all *rips* gratis. As he has but a small profit on these Shoes, all sales must be cash.

He continues to carry on the Boot and Shoemaking Business in all its branches at his old stand, and is prepared to accommodate, in the best manner, all who favor him with a call. Thankful for past favors, he hopes to merit and receive a continuance of the same.

WM. CLAAR.

Bedford, July 18, 1856.

Agent Wanted.

A Responsible Agent wanted to canvass the County of Bedford for a permanent and responsible Insurance Co., to whom good inducements will be offered.

Address D. S.—Box 142, York, Pa.

July 18, 1856.—*

Notice.

All persons indebted to the estate of John W. Allen, late of Napier Township, Bedford County, deceased, will make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate, will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

MARGARET ALLEN,
Adm'x.

July 18, 1856.

Dividend.

A dividend of one per cent, on the capital stock of the Chambersburg and Bedford Turnpike Road Co., has been declared by the managers payable on the 1st August, at the office of E. L. Anderson, Esq.

G. R. MESSERSMITH,
Treasurer.

July 18, 1856.

NOTICE.

Letters of Administration, de bonis non, on the estate of David Stoner, late of South Woodberry Township, deceased, have been granted to the subscriber, residing in said Township. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOS. B. NOBLE.
Adm'r de bonis non.

July 18, 1856.

STORE PROPERTY AND DWELLING FOR SALE.

A GOOD CHANCE FOR BUSINESS MEN.

The subscriber wishes to sell his store property at West End. It is decidedly one of the best country locations for business in Bedford County, being situated on the Glade Turnpike at the crossings of four public thoroughfares, and in the midst of a good timber country, within 7 miles of the Connellsville Rail Road. The improvements consist of a store-room, with a comfortable and convenient dwelling attached—stabling and warehouse, with other necessary out-buildings, together with a blacksmith and wagon-maker shop, also 16 acres of Land, or more if required. This property will be sold cheap and on accommodating terms. Possession can be had on the 1st day of October. For further particulars apply to Robert Fyan, Bedford, or the subscriber at Juniata Mills, Bedford County, Pa.

LEWIS N. FYAN.

July 11, 1856.

CAST IRON BOOT JACKS.

ON hand, and for sale, a very superior article of Cast Iron Boot Jacks. Call and see them.

GEO. BLYMIRE.

July 11, 1856.

FARM FOR SALE.

A FARM, containing 200 acres, more or less, in Franklin County, Pa., is offered for sale. Particulars can be had by inquiring of the subscriber in Bedford.

VALENTINE STECKMAN.

May 16, 1856.

NEW FIRM AND NEW GOODS.

The subscribers having entered into partnership in the mercantile Business, would announce to their friends and the public in general that they have just returned from the East and are now opening and exhibiting in the store room formerly occupied by Elias M. Fisher, a large and splendid assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

consisting in part of DRESS GOODS of the very latest style, Brilliants, Lawns, Alpacca, plain and figured Delaines, all colors, black and fancy Silks, Muslin from a fip up, bleached and unbleached; Prints from a fip up, Shallies, summer Shawls and Mantillas, Cloths, black and fancy Cassimeres, Tweeds, Jeans and Sattinetts; a large assortment of mens and boys summer wear from 12 cents up; a great variety of Marseilles Vestings, all colors; cotton Chain, Hosiery in great variety, N. W. Collars from 3 cents up; silk and linen Handkerchiefs; also a large assortment of mens and boys summer Hats, Boots and Shoes in great variety, &c. &c.

Also a large assortment of the best GROCERIES, such as super Golden Syrup, N. O. and sugar-house Molasses, Rio Coffee, N. O. Clarified, Geanulated, and steam Sugars, Teas, Spices, Chocolate, Essence Coffee, Tobacco, &c.

Also, a large assortment of Queensware and Glassware, all of which will be sold cheap for cash or approved Produce. We respectfully invite all in search of bargains to give us a call. Our goods will be shewn with pleasure whether purchased or not.

J. & J. M. SHOEMAKER.

Bedford, April 18, 1856.

GREAT ATTRACTION!

C. LOVER,

Merchant Tailor,

Takes this method of anouncing to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity, and strangers visiting the place, that he has just received at his old stand in Bedford, next door west of the Bedford Hotel, the richest assortment of Clothis, &c., he has ever yet offered to the public, and to which he invites the attention of purchasers, satisfied that he can accommodate, both as to price and quality, all who favor him with a call. He has a Superior article of cloth, for boy's clothing, which he can sell so low as to astonish those who examine its quality.

☞Garments, of every description, in his line, made to order on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.

☞He would direct attention to the following list, as comprising some of the leading articles to be found in his establishment:

Blk. Cloths, ranging in price from $2,50 to $9,00 per yard;
Blue Cloths;
Olive Browns & Greens;
Blk. Casimeres;
" Doe-Skins;
French Fancy Casimeres;
Linen Drillings;
Plain & Figured Grenadiens;
Superior article of Blk. Satin;
Velvets;
Marseilles Vestings;
Buff Cassimeres;
A fine article of Shirts, latest style;
Lisle thread under Shirts & drawers;
Cotton " "
Shirt collars latest style;
Lawn Cravats;
Blk. Silk "
White Linen Hand'fs;
Summer Stocks;
Superior article of French Suspenders;
Blk. Kid Gloves;
Fancy Colored Kid Gloves;
Silk "
Lisle thread "

and all other articles usually kept by Merchant Tailors and Gent's furnishing stores.

Bedford, May 16, 1856.

NEW GOODS.

MRS. SARAH E. POTTS would respectfully announce to the Ladies of Bedford that she has just received and opened, at her store in Bedford, the most elegant assortment of

DRESS GOODS

ever brought to the place, embracing Silks, Crapes, Challies, Lawns, Berages, plain and figured Suisses, French and Domestic Ginghams, Suisse and Jaconet Edgings and Insertings, Bonnets, Parasols, Shawls and Mantillas of the latest and most elegant styles. Gloves, Mitts, Hose, Undersleeves, Collars, Dress Trimmings. Handkerchiefs, and Ladies, Misses, and Childrens Gaiters, Boots, and Shoes, in great variety. In brief, her entire stock has been selected with the greatest care, and is general enough to please the tastes of all, whether plain or gay. Please call and judge for yourselves.

May 16, 1856.

HARDWARE STORE.

The subscriber would announce to his old friends and the public in general, that he has removed his HARDWARE STORE to the new building second door west of the Bedford Hotel, where he has just received and opened an extensive assortment of Hardware, embracing almost every article in that line of business. His stock of SADDLERY is of the best quality, and was selected with great care. He would respectfully invite all in want of articles in the Hardware line, to give him a call, satisfied that he can please all who do so.

JOHN ARNOLD.

May 13, 1856.

Machine Cards.

The subscriber is still engaged in the manufacturing of Superior Machine Cards for Cotton and Wollen Factories. The best quality of Leather and Wire used in making the above, and after an experience of twenty-five years, is prepared to warrant them equal to any made in this country. I am also making superior Leather Bands, cemented and copper riveted, the stretch taken out by powerful machinery.—Elevator Straps for Grist Mills also.

Leather Hose of superior quality, made as above.

JOHN H. HASKELL,
No. 33 South Eutaw Street,
Baltimore, Md.

May 16, 1856-2m.

CAUTION!

All persons are cautioned against trespassing on my farm—either by fishing, hunting, or otherwise, as I am determined to enforce the law against all persons so offending without respect to persons. WM. CHENOWETH.

Bedford Township, April 25, 1856.

REMOVAL.

The subscriber would respectfully announce to the public that he has removed his Tinning Establishment to the building recently occupied by Mr. Luther, as a Confectionary Store, in the Diamond, where he is better prepared than ever to accommodate his customers with every article in the line of his business, either wholesale or retail, and hopes they will give him a call at his new location.

GEO. BLYMIRE.

Bedford, April 6, 1855.

TO BUILDERS.

The subscriber is fully prepared to furnish any quantity or quality of Building Lumber and Plastering Laths. Orders directed to St. Clairsville, Bedford County, will be promptly attended to, by giving a reasonable notice.

F. D. BEEGLE.

Nov. 24, 1854.

The Wonder of the Age!—Dr. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT is warranted to cure Cholera, Colic, Sea Sickness, Chronic Rheumatism, Tooth ache, Head ache, and Pains of all kinds or no pay. Great cure of Rheumatism. Capt. COMSTOCK. of the steamer Baltic (Collins line,) was cured of a severe attack of Chronic Rheumatism in a few days by Dr. Tobias' celebrated Venitian Liniment. Case of Cholera. Mr. J Wright of the Firm of J. Wright & Co. of No. 116 Chartree St. New. Orleans, was immediately cured of an attack of Cholera by Tobias' Liniment. Vomiting and Colic. Mrs. Joseph Nicholl, No. 16 Essex St. New York, was cured of an attack of Colic and Vomiting by Dr. Tobias' Venetian Liniment.—Depot 60 Gourtland St. New York. Sold by all the Druggists. Agent—ROBERT FYAN, Bedford: A. Bunn, Schellsburg: John Nycum & Son, Rays Hill; V. Wyant, Toll House east of Bloody-Run, J. Barndollar & Son, Bloody Run. Nov. 7, 1855.—1y.

NEW WHOLESALE DRUG STORE!

J. SPENCER THOMAS,

No. 26, South Second Street, Philadelphia,
Importer, Manufacturer, and Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Acids, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Oils, Colors, White Lead, French and American White Zinc, Window Glass, Glassware, Varnishes, Brushes, Instruments, Ground Spices, and all other articles usually kept by Druggists, including Borax, Indigo, Glue, Shellack, Potash, &c. &c. &c.

☞All orders by mail or otherwise promptly attended to. Country merchants are invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. Goods sent to any of the Wharves or rail-read stations. Prices low and goods warranted. March 14, 1856—1y.

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

MRS. COOK would announce to her frieuds, and the public, that the Washington Hotel is now fitted up in superior order for the accommodation of guests, and she hopes to continue to receive a liberal share of custom. Persons visiting the Mineral Springs will find in the Washington Hotel a comfortable summer retreat—and no pains will be spared to please all who patronize the house.

☞A young gentleman of high qualification and courteous deportment has charge of the establishment.

☞The best of Stabling is attached to this Hotel.

☞Terms as moderate as any other house in the place.

☞Daily Mail Stages from Alaquippa and Cumberland—also tri-weekly Lines from Hollidaysburg and Pittsburg stop at this Hotel.

Bedford, April 25, 1856.

CARPETING.—All Wool, Rag, Cotton and Hemp Carpeting.

Floor Oil Cloths, White and Check Matting just received by

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Bedford, May 23, 1856.

NEW STORE AND NEW GOODS!!

THE subscriber would announce to his old friends, as well as to the public at large, that he has opened an ENTIRELY NEW STORE in the Borough of Bedford, immediately opposite the Washington Hotel, where he has just received a stock of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS of a superior quality, embracing almost every article in the DRY GOODS and GROCERY LINE, to which he invites the especial attention of the people, who may find it to their interest to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere. His Goods will be exhibited with pleasure, whether purchased or not.

SAMUEL BROWN.

Bedford, May 23, 1856.

CLOTHING STORE.

THE subscriber has removed his Clothing Store to the room next door to the office of Dr. Watson, where he has on hand, and will constantly keep, a general assortment of Clothing for Men and Boys, which he will sell on the most reasonable terms, and to which he respectfully invites the attention of purchasers.

ISAAC LIPPEL.

Bedford, May 23, 1856.

CLOTHING STORE.

S. SONABORN would announce to his old friends and the public generally, that he has just received another large supply of Spring and Summer Clothing for Men and Boys, which he is determined to sell on the most reasonable terms. Thankful for past favors, he hopes to merit and receive a liberal share of the patronage of a generous public.

Bedford, May 23, 1856.

WM. SHAFFER, MERCHANT TAILOR,

WOULD announce to his former patrons, and the public generally, that he has just received, from Philadelphia, a large and well selected assortment of the most choice Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings—also summer wear of every description, to which he invites the attention of purchasers. His cloths, &c., were selected with great care, and he can recommend them as being equal, at least, to any to be found in the place. He also keeps Ready-made clothing of every description, at very low prices—and is prepared to cut and make garments on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms. He respectfully invites the public to give him a call.

Bedford, May 23, 1856.

Henry S. King,

(Of the late Firm of King & Moorhead,)

Commission Merchant,

DEALER IN PIG METAL, BLOOMS,

Western Produce, &c. &c. &c.

No. 76, Water Street, below Market,

Pittsburg, Pa.

The undersigned will continue the Commission Business at the above place; and having provided himself with suitable conveniences for the storage of Pig Metal, Blooms, Produce, &c. is now prepared to receive consignments.

By long experience in the business, and by constant attention, he hopes to merit a generous share of trade, which he respectfully solicits.

HENRY S. KING.

April 27, 1855.

The University's FAMILY REMEDIES,

Issued under the seal, Sanction and Authority of the University of Free Medicine and popular knowledge, Chartered by the State of Pennsylvania, April 20th, 1853, with a Capital of $100,000, mainly for the purpose of arresting the evils of Spurious and Worthless Nostrums; also, for supplying the community with Reliable remedies whetever a Competent Physician cannot or will not be employed. This Institution, (located in Philadelphia No. 68 Arch Street, where applications for new Agencies will be received,) has purchased from Dr. John R. Rowand, his Celebrated Rowand's Tonic Mixture, Known for upward of twenty-five years as the only sure and safe cure for FEVER and AGUE, &c., and his inestimable Remedy for Bowel Complaints, Rowand's Compound Syrup of Blackberry Root, which highly improved and Popular remedies, together with The University's Remedy for Complaints of the Lungs; The University's Remedy for Dispepsia or Indigestion; The University's Remedy for Costive Bowels; Also the University's Almanac may be had at the Branch Dispensary.

For sale at the Store of Dr. Blair, in Cumberland Valley.

Nov. 23, 1855.

Jos. W. Tate,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

REAL ESTATE BROKER,

Has for sale 8 Farms and 12,000 acres of land in Bedford and Fulton counties. Lands sold in quantities to suit purchasers.

Bedford, March 7, 1856—1y.

John Moorhead,

(Successor to King & Moorhead)

WHOLESALE GROCER

AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,

And dealer in Fish, Bacon, Cheese, Dried Fruit, Lard, Lard Oil, Flaxseed Oil, White Lead, Pig Lead, window Glass, Glassware, Iron and Nails, Star and Tallow Candles, Variegated and Rosin Soap, and Pittsburg manufactures generally. No. 27, Woodstreet, Pittsburg, Pa.

Particular attention given to the sale of Pig Metal and Blooms, and liberal advances made thereon. Feb. 15, 1856—1y.

NOTICE.

The Partnership heretofore existing between Thomas and John King, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having unsettled accounts with them, are requested to attend to their liquidation without delay.

THOMAS KING,
June 1, 1854. JOHN KING.

Having this day associated Henry S. King, of the City of Pittsburg, with us in the business of manufacturing Iron, the business will be conducted under the name and firm of John King & Co.

THOMAS KING,
June 9, 1854. JOHN KING.

D. Border, Clock & Watch Maker

AND DEALER IN JEWELRY,

Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Bedford, and the public in general, that he has opened a Jewelry Store in the building recently occupied by H. Nicodemus, Esq. nearly opposite the Bedford Hotel, where he will be pleased to see all in want of articles in his line. He has on hand, and will constautly keep, an elegant assortment of JEWELRY, and will repair Clocks and Watches in the bert style. He hopes to receive a liberal share of patronage, as he feels satisfied he can render satisfaction to all who entrust him with their work. His terms will be moderate.

He has on hand Gold and Silver WATCHES, Silver Spoons, Thimbles, Butter Knives, Gold and Silver Pens and Pencils, &c. &c.

April 27, 1855.

Gentlemens' Gaiters and Shoes—Mens' and Boys Shoes and Boots; also Ladies, Misses, and Childrens do., for sale by

CRAMER & CO.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

ON and after Tuesday April 1st, 1856, Trains will leave daily, Sundays excepted, as follows:

Going South, leave junction with Pennsylvania Railroad at 8 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. Going North, leave Stonerstown at 6.30 A. M. and 1 o'clock, P. M.

TRAINS NORTH, LEAVE

	A. M.	P. M.
Stonerstown,	6.30	1.00
Fisher's Summit,	6.46	1.18
Rough & Ready,	7.03	1.33
Coffee Run,	7.11	1.41
Markle-burg,	7.23	1.53
M'Connellstown,	7.43	2.13
Arrive at Huntingdon,	7.58	2.28

TRAINS SOUTH, LEAVE

	A. M.	P. M.
Huntingdon,	9.00	5.00
M'Connellstown,	9.15	5.15
Markle-burg,	9.35	5.35
Coffee Run,	9.47	5.47
Rough & Ready,	9.55	5.55
Fisher's Summit,	10.12	6.12
Arrive at Stonerstown,	10.28	6.28

By this arrangement passengers East will connect with the 3 o'clock P. M. Mail Train on the Pennsylvania Rail Road; also the Fast Line, 9.32 P. M., for Philadelphia.

The 5 o'clock train from Huntingdon will leave after the arrival of the Mail Train from Philadelphia, thus causing no detention to passengers for Broad Top or Bedford. Passengers going West will arrive at Huntingdon in time to take either the 5 o'clock Mail Train or the Fast Line at 8.08 P. M.

Fifty pounds baggage allowed each passenger. Freight received by the Conductor and forwarded to any of the above points at *owner's risk*. For any further information enquire at the office of Transportation Department, Huntingdon.

JAMES BOON,
April 11, 1856. Superintendent.

BOOK BINDING STORE.

The subscriber would respectfully inform the Public that he still continues to carry on the

BOOK BINDING,

in No. 8 of the Franklin Buildings Chambersburg; where all binding entrusted to his care will be punctually attended to, and bound with neatness and care.

He still continues to keep on hand a good assortment of RELIGIOUS, HISTORICAL Miscellaneous Blank and School Books, Stationery &c., which he will sell on moderate terms.

THOS. W. WRIGHT.

Dec. 7, 1855.

FOR SALE,

A HOUSE AND LOT in Bedford, and a valuable SAW MILL in Shade Township, Somerset county.

The subscribers will sell, on reasonable terms, at private sale, a comfortable dwelling house and lot of ground pleasantly situate in the borough of Bedford.

Also, they will sell, on reasonable terms, a valuable tract of land in Shade Township, Somerset county, containing 390 acres. This land is well covered with cherry, poplar, white pine, spruce, and other timber, and has a fine water power with a good Saw Mill thereon erected. For further information inquire of

MANN & SPANG.

Dec. 28, 1855.

TOOTH ACHE.—Persons are not generally aware that Dr. Keyser's Tooth Ache remedy, prepared by him at 140 Wood Street, Pittsburg, Pa. and for sale at Rupp & Oster's in this place will stop immediately an aching tooth. Whoever tries it will be convinced.

Dec. 8, 1854.

Notice.

The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, trading under the name and firm of SANSOM & GEPHART, in the Dry Goods business, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to have their accountss settled up by the 1st of May. The books and accounts will be found in the hands of A. J. Sansom until that time.

A. J. SANSOM,
WM. GEPHART.

April 1, 1856.

The undersigned will continue the business in the room lately occupied by Isaac Leppel on the corner of Juliana and Pitt Streets, opposite Dr. F. C. Reamer's Drug and Book Store, where he will be happy to see all his friends.

A J. SANSOM.

April 11, 1856.

GUN SMITHING.

DANIEL B. BORDER respectfully informs the citizens of Bedford and vicinity that he has removed his shop to the house in the east end of Bedford, one door west of the residence of Major Washabaugh, where he is prepared to manufacture *Double and Single barrel Rifles* and *Double and Single barrel Shot Guns* of the best quality.

☞All repairing of guns, locks, &c., done with neatness and despatch.

May 26, 1854.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.

JOB MANN. G. H. SPANG.

THE undersigned have associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, and will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞Office on Julianna Street, three doors south of "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

JOB MANN,
June 2, 1854. G. H. SPANG.

C. N. HICKOK, Dentist.

OFFICE on Pitt-street, nearly opposite the Bedford Hotel, Bedford, Pa. Teeth plugged, Regulated, &c. and artificial teeth inserted from one to an entire set. Charges moderate, and all operations warranted. *Terms.—CASH.*

Bedford, May 3, 1850.

WM. P. SCHELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL attend faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care *in the Counties of Bedford and Fulton.*

Bedford, Nov. 1, 1847.

Wm. Henry Leas,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Fort Desmoines, Iowa,

WILL give special attention to locating lands—investing money—paying taxes—making collections, &c., &c.

☞ *Refers to Gen. Bowman and Hon. Job Mann.* Sept. 8, 1854.

Bedford Hotel,

And General Stage Office.

The subscriber respectfully begs leave to announce to his old friends and the public generally, that he has leased the Bedford Hotel, at present in the occupancy of Col. Adam Barnhart, and will take possession on the 1st day of April next. It is not his design to make many professions as to what he will do, but he pledges his word that his most energetic efforts will be employed to render comfortable all who give him a call. The House will be handsomely fitted up, and none but careful and attentive servants will be engaged. Persons visiting the Bedford Springs, as well as those attending Court, and the travelling community generally, are respectfully invited to give him a call and judge for themselves.

☞Boarders taken by the week, month, or year, on favorable terms.

☞Ample and comfortable stabling is attached to this Hotel, which will always be attended by a careful hostler. Also, a safe and convenient carriage house.

☞ *All the STAGES stop at this Hotel.*

JOHN HAFER.

March 16, 1855.

Cooking Stoves.

On hand and just receiving a lot of new patterns of Cooking Stoves, for wood and coal, at

BLYMIRES.

In addition to his former stock, the subscriber has received a splendid assortment of Brass, Bell Mettle, Iron and English Kettles, which will please all in want of the article,—also a variety of other articles useful for house keepers. He has also on hand a lot of pump chains and fixtures, all of which will be sold low for cash, or on a short credit.

GEORGE BLYMIRE.

May 19, 1854.

WANTED at Reed's Colonade Store.—Wheat, Rye, Oats, Corn, and Buckwheat—also all other approved produce, in exchange for goods at cash prices.

CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE.

The Great Purifier of the Blood!

NOT A PARTICLE OF MERCURY IN IT.

Let the Afflicted Read and Ponder!

An Infallible Remedy for Scrofula, King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples or Postules on the Face, Blotches, Boils, Ague and Fever, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ring Worm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and Pain of the Bones and Joints, Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Disorders, Lumbago, Spinal Complaints, and all Diseases arising from an Injudicious Use of Mercury, Imprudence in Life, or Impurity of the Blood.

☞This great alterative medicine and Purifier of the Blood is now used by thousands of grateful patients from all parts of the United States, who testify daily to the remarkable cures performed by the greatest of all medicines, "CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE." Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Eruptions on the Skin, Liver Disease, Fevers, Ulcers, Old Sores, Affections of the Kidneys, Diseases of the Throat, Female Complaints, Pains and Aching of the Bones and Joints, are speedily put to flight by using this great and inestimable remedy.

For all Diseases of the Blood, nothing has yet been found to compare with it. It cleanses the system of all impurities, acts gently and efficiently on the Liver and Kidneys, strengthens the Digestion, gives tone to the Stomach, makes the skin clear and healthy, and restores the Constitution, enfeebled by disease or broken down by the excesses of youth, to its pristine vigor and strength.

For the Ladies, it is incomparably better than all the cosmetics ever used. A few doses of CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE will remove all sallowness of complexion, bring the roses mantling to the cheek, give elasticity to the step, and improve the general health in a remarkable degree, beyond all the medicines ever heard of.

The large number of certificates which we have received from persons from all parts of the United States, is the best evidence that there is no Humbug about it. The press, hotel keepers, magistrates, physicians, and public men, well known to the community, all add their testimony to the wonderful effects of this GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Call on the AGENT and get a Circular and Almanac, and read the wonderful cures this truly greatest of all medicines has performed.

None genuine unless signed WILLIAM S. BEERS, & Co., Proprietors, No. 304 Broadway, New York.

Sold by Dr. F. C. REAMER, Bedford; J. M. BARNDOLLAR, Bloody Run; A. B. BUNN, Schellsburg, and by Dealers in Medicines everywhere. Oct. 20, 1855.—1y.

LIVER COMPLAINT,

Dyspepsia, Jaundice,

Chronic or Nervous Debility, Disease of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver or Stomach.

Such as Constipation, inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits,

CAN BE EFFECTUALLY CURED BY

DR. HOOFLAND'S CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS,

Prepared by

DR. C. M. JACKSON,

No. 120 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

Their power over the above diseases is not excelled, if equalled, by any other preparation in the United States, as the cures attest, in many cases after skilful physicians had failed.

These Bitters are worthy the attention of invalids. Possessing great virtues in the rectification of diseases of the Liver and lesser glands, exercising the most searching powers in weakness and affections of the digestive organs, they are, withal, safe, certain and pleasant.

READ AND BE CONVINCED.

J. D. SPRING, Laceyville, Pa., April 6, 1854, says: "I can get you some good certificates for your German Bitters in this vicinity if you wish them. A lady purchasing some of it this week, says that it is by far the best medicine she ever knew, having done her and her daughmuch good, &c."

S. B. LAWSON, Benfard's Store, Somerset Co., Pa., August 15, 1853, says: "I am much attached to your German Bitters, having used two bottles of it, which I procured from S. Kurtz, your agent at Somerset, and found great relief from in disease of the Liver. I find it has great effect upon my lungs, strengthening and invigorating them, which, as I am a public speaker, is a great help to me."

DR. GILES, Newton Hamilton, Pa., May, 1851, said: I have used myself half a dozen bottles of your German Bitters for Liver complaint and diseases of a nervous character, resulting from the abuse of mercury. I was poisoned and afflicted with spasms from the use of this latter article. The German Bitters is the first article from which I obtained any relief. I have also given the article to many dyspeptics, with the most salutary result. I think as many more bottles will cure me."

J. C. YOUNG, Esq., of Dauphin, Pa., writes May 5, 1851: "I was afflicted with General Debility, Intestinal weakness and Costiveness, for which I used many different remedies without relief. I at last used your Hoofland's German Bitters. I took a few bottles according to directions, and was completely cured. I have not been so healthy for ten years as I have been since I took your Bitters, which is about one year ago."

The Bitters are ENTIRELY VEGETABLE, always strengthening the system and never prostrating it.

Sold by dealers in medicine and storekeepers everywhere. And by

Dr. F. C. Reamer, Bedford, Pa.

Oct. 20, 1855.—1y.

D. E. WUNDERLICH. B. F. NEAD.

Wunderlich & Nead,

Forwarding & Commission Merchants,

North Second Street, opposite the Cumberland Valley Rail Road Depot,

CHAMBERSBURG.

☞They are at all times prepared to carry all kinds of Produce to, and Merchandise, &c., from Philadelphia and Baltimore, at the shortest notice.

***They will also purchase Flour, Grain, &c., at market price.

COAL, LUMBER, SALT, FISH, GUANO, and PLASTER on hand and for sale low.

June 10, 1853.

Shoe Store.

A. B. Cramer & Co have just received a very large stock of Boots and Shoes suitable for fall and Winter—part styles as follows:

Mens' Superior Waxed Doubled Sole Boots
Mens' " City made Calf do
Mens' " Heavy Kip-Lined do
Youth's " Waxed Doubled Sole do
Youth's " Kip " " do
Boys' " Kip " " do
Boys' " Calf " " do
Womens' " Doubled Sole Kip Bootees
Womens' " " fine Calf and Seal do
Womens' " fine Goat Morocco do
Women's " Parodi Bootees—very handsome.
Girls Morocco, Kip and Calfskin Bootees
Children Shoes of every style and Price.
Doubled sole Gaiters—Gum Shoes &c., in fact Boots and Shoes to suit every purchaser.—If you want a pair of Boots or Shoes please give us a call and you shall be suited in price and quality.

☞Exchange Store is the place to buy Boots and Shoes!

Oct. 12, 1855.

DR. F. C. REAMER

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to tender his Professional Services to the Citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

☞Office in Julianna Street, at the Drug and Book Store. Feb. 17, 1854.

Cessna & Shannon,

HAVE formed a Partnership in the Practice of the Law. ☞Office nearly opposite the *Gazette* Office, where one or the other may at all times be found.

Bedford, Oct. 26, 1849.

HUMMEL'S ESSENCE OF COFFEE.

EVERY ONE who has used Hummel's Essence of Coffee, knows that one package will go as far as 4 pounds of the best Java Coffee, and coffee made by this Essence will preserve perfectly the real taste of Java coffee, but will have a more delicate and finer flavor, a finer color, and will certainly be much wholesomer for every person than pure Java Coffee.

☞For sale at Dr. B. F. HARRY'S new Drug and Book Store. Oct. 7, 1853.

Dr. B. F. Harry

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office and residence on Pitt-Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. John Hofius.

June 24, 1853.

STOVES!

On hand, and for sale, a superior lot of Cooking, Ten Plate, Parlor, and Church Stoves.

GEO. BLYMIRE.

S. J. M'CAUSLIN, FASHIONABLE TAILOR,

HAS removed his shop to the new Building second door West of the Bedford Hotel, where he is fully prepared to make all kinds of garments for Men and Boys in the most fashionable style, and on reasonable terms. Having had much experience in the business, and being determined to use his best exertions to please, he hopes to receive a liberal share of the patronage of a generous public.

☞Garments cut to order on the shortest notice.

Bedford, May 23, 1856.

Drugs and Books.

DR. F. C. REAMER

Having purchased the Drug and Book Store of Dr. S. D. Scott, will constantly keep on hand at his establishment in Julianna Street, a complete assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Oils Window Glass, Varnishes, Brushes of all kinds, Patent Medicines, Lamps, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, &c. &c. together with an extensive collection of School and Miscellaneous Books, Blank Books, Common and Fancy Stationery, &c. which he offers at greatly reduced prices for cash. Bedford, Feb. 17, 1854.

New Drug & Book Store.

WE wish it distinctly understood by this community and country, that we pay particular attention to the selection of our Drugs and Medicines, purchasing none but the *very best* and *purest articles*. We have for sale cheap all the approved popular patent medicines, *Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Jayne's Medicines*, Pain Killer, and all the Sarsaparillas. Also Lubin's Extracts for the Handkerchief, fancy soaps, colognes, pommades, ox marrow, &c. We also keep constantly on hand a general assortment of *School & Miscellaneous Books*, Blank Books, Cap and Post Paper, &c., &c., &c. In fact, if you want anything in the Drug, Medicine, Book, Soap or Brush line, call at the New Drug and Book Store and you *shall* be accommodated.

B. F. HARRY.

Jan. 13, 1854.

John P. Reed,

Attorney at Law, Bedford, Pennsylvania,

Respectfully tenders his services to the Public.

☞Office second door North of the Mengel House.

Bedford, Feb. 20, 1852.

LAW NOTICE.

W. J. BAER, Attorney at Law:

WILL practice regularly in the Courts of Bedford County hereafter. He may, during Court Weeks, be consulted at his room at the Washington Hotel.

Nov. 23, 1855.

St. Nicholas Hotel,

Cumberland, Md.

The Proprietor respectfully begs leave to inform the travelling public that this house has recently been thoroughly re-fitted and completely renovated, and is now ready to receive guests.

It is the earnest desire and intention of the Proprietor to give perfect satisfaction to those who favor him with their patronage. A liberal share is confidently expected.

SAMUEL LUMAN, *Proprietor.*

Successor to H. R. Dow & Co.

Cumberland, Aug. 10, 1855.